

## Vinnie Mandela Is Arrested in Soweto for Defying Ban



Winnie Mandela before her arrest Sunday.

### Move Follows Secret Return

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG — Winnie Mandela, the black activist, was arrested and imprisoned Sunday after defying an eased restriction order that gave her freedom to live anywhere in South Africa except in her home in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela returned to her Soweto home early Sunday morning after police forcibly evicted her Saturday and took her to a hotel outside the Johannesburg city limits. She suffered bruises and a sprained ankle in the eviction.

A dozen armed security policemen swept into the house shortly before noon Sunday and arrested Mrs. Mandela while this reporter was interviewing her in the sitting room.

The reporter withdrew to a bedroom, from where he was witness to a brawling, shouting confrontation between the opposing forces of South Africa's intensifying racial conflict: the armed and tough security police of the white minority regime on one side, and the unarmed but equally tough wife of the imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, on the other.

As the struggle reeled through the small red-brick house, Mrs. Mandela, 50, at one point locked herself in the bedroom where the reporter had taken refuge, and the police tried to break down the door.

Eventually Mrs. Mandela was taken away in a convoy of police cars, while the reporter and five other correspondents were arrested under a press restriction decree for being in the black township without police authority.

Mrs. Mandela was taken to a police station in Krugersdorp, a town about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away.

Police Captain Henry Beck said that she had been arrested under the provisions of South Africa's Internal Security Act on charges of defying government orders banning her from Johannesburg and Soweto. The charges would carry a penalty of up to three years' imprisonment.

Mrs. Mandela will be formally charged in a Krugersdorp magistrate court "as soon as charges against her have been formulated," Captain Beck said. Her attorney, Akbar Ayob, said she probably would be ordered to appear in court on Monday.

The reporters, meanwhile, were



### Explosion at Oil Depot Kills 4, Darkens Sky Over Naples

Four persons were killed and 169 injured when a blast rocked a depot in Naples owned by Agip SpA, Italy's state oil company. Fire spread to 27 storage tanks following the explosion, which

occurred Saturday as a ship unloaded fuel. Investigators said Sunday that it might be two days before the blaze was under control and they could work to determine the cause of the blast.

## Soviet Rejects Protest by U.S. on Libyan SAMs

By Bob Woodward  
and Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet anti-aircraft missiles are being installed in at least two locations in Libya, and the United States has protested the action to the Soviet government, according to Reagan administration officials.

This clearly exceeds any legitimate security requirements the United States has, a State Department spokesman, Charles Rodman, said. "This is a significant and serious escalation in the Soviet-American relationship. We have made clear" to Moscow our concern about this escalation and Soviet support for an irrevocable and erratic regime," Mr. Rodman said.

Mr. Rodman said: "The U.S. response did not address our concern about the surface-to-air SAM-5, which U.S. officials expect to be manned by troops, may again increase on between the United States and Libya. Libyan policies have a major concern of the Reagan administration."

Administration sources disclosed that precautionary military action was initiated last summer when Libya if it attacked a shipping North African state or shown to be responsible for a terrorist incident.

A Pentagon analysis of possible U.S. military action against Libya painted a bleak picture of success and effectively against it, sources said.

Pentagon said that, in the case of a U.S. military operation, it would eventually require a commitment of six divisions, or 100,000 soldiers.

Senior administration officials said that the military plan never completed or submitted to the White House for action.

A plan was never approved by President Ronald Reagan and subsequent discussions with him about the plan were limited because of the limited time he was spending on his cancer treatment, officials said.

Washington Post reported Sunday that Mr. Reagan had ordered the CIA to undermine the Qadhafi regime covertly.

another manifestation of the administration's concern with Libya.

The SAM-5, though a relatively old and slow-flying ground-to-air missile, can hit targets 95,000 feet (29,000 meters) in the air and has a range of about 185 miles (300 kilometers). It appears capable of knocking down U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, including sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System surveillance planes, but not high-performance fighters.

The Russians previously have given the Libyans other anti-aircraft missiles in the SAM series, but none with a range of more than 40 miles and none that provided the same capability to knock down U.S. reconnaissance planes flying over the Gulf of Sidra. Libya considers the gulf within its territorial waters; the United States regards the gulf as international waters.

In August 1981 two U.S. F-14 fighters shot down two Soviet-built Libyan fighters over the gulf. SAM-5s have the theoretical capability to down fighter planes but

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## U.S. Report Presents New Charges On Soviet Arms Control Compliance

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A presidential report to Congress on Soviet compliance with arms control treaties has presented new charges against Moscow and modified some earlier allegations in the light of recently acquired evidence.

The report generally affirms earlier administration charges that there "is a pattern of Soviet non-compliance" with arms control agreements.

The report repeats administration allegations that a Soviet radar under construction in central Siberia violates provisions of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty.

It restates an earlier charge that the Soviet Union has violated a provision of the 1979 strategic arms treaty that limits each side to the development of one new type of strategic missile by testing and deploying the SS-25 missile.

The Soviet Union has denied the radar violates the treaty and has said the SS-25 is an improved version of the SS-13. The 1979 treaty allows some upgrading of systems.

An unclassified digest of the report is due to be made public this week and was made available to The New York Times.

The issue of purported Soviet arms control violations has assumed particular importance because of the debate inside the administration and in Congress over whether the United States should continue abiding by the 1979 treaty, which the Senate has not approved.

Even though the treaty has an expiration date of Dec. 31, the administration policy is to abide by the treaty for an indeterminate period.

But President Ronald Reagan noted in the unclassified report that the United States was "keeping open all programmatic options" as new U.S. strategic systems are deployed.

Unless the United States dismantles existing missile launchers, it will exceed a treaty limit when the sea trials of a new Trident submarine occur in May or June.

The unclassified digest, which is based on a classified report to Con-

gress, accuses the Soviet Union of nine violations.

Some of the principal charges have been made public previously by the administration.

But the report also contains new elements.

The report presents a new charge pertaining to the 1979 treaty. It says the Soviet Union has violated treaty provisions by concealing the "association" of the SS-25 missile and its launcher at test sites. This makes it difficult to determine which launcher is used for which missiles.

Sources said this had been done by draping material over the SS-25 missile and its launcher. Officials said the Russians had also been taking steps to hide the SS-24 missile and its launcher, but the evidence in this case was considered weaker.

The report reassesses previous administration contentions that there was "some ambiguity" evidence that the Soviet Union had "probably" deployed SS-16 missiles at its Plesetsk test range in

## Rebels Plan Single Party In Salvador

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

SAN JUAN EL SITIO, El Salvador — The military leaders of the Salvadoran guerrilla movement say that they are trying to unite in a single Marxist-Leninist political party and that a major goal over the next year is to increase support for their cause.

The decision to try to form a Marxist-Leninist party marks the first time the rebel military Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has publicly defined itself as a Marxist movement.

The decision is one of the strongest indications yet of the growing distance between the five factions that make up the rebel military front and the handful of small social democratic parties that have been allied to them for five years under the banner of the Democratic Revolutionary Front.

The social democratic parties have had an increasingly troubled relationship with the armed guerrilla groups. The Democratic Revolutionary Front has consistently defined itself as a supporter of political pluralism, and its senior officials say they will not join the Marxist-Leninist party.

Senior officials of the Popular Liberation Forces faction spoke of the guerrillas' plans during two recent trips by a reporter to guerrilla areas in northeastern Chalatenango province.

A senior Salvadoran official said the government welcomed the rebels' declaration that they were Marxists.

"We think they're taking off their mask," he said. "We've never believed they were democrats interested in standing in elections."

A U.S. diplomat said that it would not be easy for the rebels to form one party.

"I'm skeptical that they can paper over the personal and political differences that have divided them into five groups," he said.

In a document summarizing their new strategy, the guerrillas say the long war they believe lies ahead is to be "led by a vanguard that is trying to construct one Marxist-Leninist party."

That party will possess "a clear

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## Japan Concedes On Trade

### U.S. Will Get \$260 Million In Concessions

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Japan has agreed to make \$260 million in trade concessions and other measures to compensate the United States for "unfair" trade practices, U.S. officials have announced.

The agreement, the first of its kind with Japan, requires that the Japanese import \$236 million more in U.S. goods as compensation for Japanese quotas on the imports of U.S. shoes and other leather goods.

It also imposes \$24 million in tariff increases on U.S. imports of the leather goods that Japan protects at home from foreign competition.

The announcement, made Saturday, was delayed until then partly to honor a Japanese request to wait until the Japanese parliament closed for a recess Friday and partly because of difficulties with the negotiations, according to officials.

The concessions were made after President Ronald Reagan threatened in September to order retaliation against Japan.

"This is significant in that we're finally penetrating Japanese psychology on issues of this nature," said Clayton K. Yentler, the U.S. trade representative, who announced the agreement. "This is the first time in a dispute like this that Japan has significantly opened its markets."

In the past, Japan has accepted imposition of retaliatory quotas or tariffs in the face of unfair trade practices. Mr. Yentler said in a telephone interview Saturday. In agreeing to open its domestic markets to more imports, he said, Japan is serving the interest of freer world trade.

"We settled this by obtaining access to their markets rather than by our closing our markets," Mr. Yentler said.

The American products that Japan has agreed to increase imports of include paper, glass, industrial diamonds, engines, sporting goods, semiconductors and telecommunications equipment — a total of 137 products on which tariffs would be reduced or eliminated.

Japan also agreed to make permanent earlier tariff reductions on 242 other products and to lower tariffs on several aluminum products to bring them into line with U.S. tariffs.

Such Japanese trade concessions have often proved ineffective because of other practices that inhibit sales of foreign goods and because they have not been backed up with assurances to import a specific value of goods.

Mr. Yentler said he thought the new concessions would hold.

"They're a responsible member of the trading community," he said.

Mr. Reagan's threat was made in a trade-policy speech on Sept. 23, when he said he would continue to support free trade but would order retaliatory strikes against countries that restrict imports of U.S. goods or give their exports an unfair advantage in the American market with special subsidies and other devices.

Among the practices the administration singled out was Japanese protection of its leather industry. It estimated then that the practice cost the U.S. leather industry \$260 million in lost sales in Japan.

Earlier, Japan had refused to accept a U.S. proposal of the sort announced Saturday, but, at the request of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the administration delayed retaliation until adjournment of the Diet, where the Japanese leather industry is strongly represented.

## Ads in U.S. Tout Burgers, Beer by Poking Fun at Russians

By Ted Rohrlich

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For the first time in a generation, advertisers in the United States are exploiting anti-Soviet sentiment to make their points.

A spate of commercials, including ones for a national hamburger chain, a soft drink company, two brands of beer, a regional appliance chain, an electronics manufacturer and a television show, lampoon the Soviet people or their way of life.

The humorous tone of these commercials is a sharp departure from public-service messages used by some companies during the Cold War in the 1950s.

Then, a magazine campaign by the Advertising Council attempted to persuade Americans to build better weapons by showing a ribbon-bedecked Russian soldier named Ivan, of whom it was said, "He's sold to the hill on Red ideas, which means he's out to get you."

Any such commercials would have appeared out of line during the anti-establishment 1960s and the years of U.S.-Soviet détente that followed.

Then, if Russians were depicted at all, it

was likely to be on friendlier terms, in the manner of ads for Dannon yogurt, which featured peasants from the republic of Georgia who reportedly ate a lot of yogurt and lived a lot of years.

But today, Soviet citizens, and especially

The humor in the anti-Russian commercials relies in part on a premise that the Russians are a backward people, that they are uncouth and that they are deprived by their government.

members of the military, are likely to be depicted as bores, and the messages are commercial rather than ideological.

The commercials appeal to an American sense of superiority by portraying Soviet citizens as ineffectual, or culturally and economically deprived.

"There's an awful lot of self-satisfied smugness around," said Jerry Hough, a Russian expert at the Brookings Institution, a Washington, D.C., research organization.

The commercials, he said, reinforce comfortable notions of a primitive Soviet economy.

When Wendy's, the hamburger chain, decided recently to emphasize its choice of toppings, it parodied a Russian fashion

show to illustrate what it would be like to have no choices.

In the Wendy's commercial, a bulky woman in a housewife's dress down a runway, modeling day wear, then evening wear, which turns out to be the same outfit, with a flashlight.

"The notion of selling fast-food hamburgers by making fun of your greatest political enemy is really bizarre," said John Wright, an author who is now writing a history of American advertising.

"But if the president of the United States can get up and say that the Soviet Union is an evil empire, and nobody laughs, then we've had a profound change. And one thing we are certain of is that advertising follows whatever the current official thinking may be."

The humor in the anti-Russian commercials relies in part on a premise that the Russians are a backward people, that they are uncouth and that they are deprived by their government.

"Usually," he said, "satire exists to serve as a magnifying glass of a society's foibles. But here we have something else: We have humor based on stereotypes about one culture, brought from another culture which does not have wider firsthand knowledge."

Mr. Draitser said he had no problem with advertisers using these stereotypes, but that it was unfortunate that Americans had no competing images of Russian life.

"I'm skeptical that they can paper over the personal and political differences that have divided them into five groups," he said.

In a document summarizing their new strategy, the guerrillas say the long war they believe lies ahead is to be "led by a vanguard that is trying to construct one Marxist-Leninist party."

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## After Legislating by Crisis but With Deficit Unsolved, Congress Limp Home

Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The congressional session that limped to a Friday was one of the least productive and most frustrating in memory, many members of Congress say.

They complained that Congress repeatedly missed legislative deadlines and remained deadlocked on issues that were forced by an aging crisis.

Moreover, several lawmakers say that session of the 99th Congress provided a preview of the turmoil that is likely to next year when congressional will have to carry out a new

balancing law in an election



"There was no incentive to drive toward our goal. Everybody has been basically hiding in the trenches. No one was willing to get tough."

—Leon E. Panetta  
Democrat

er of the minority Democrats in the Senate. "From the standpoint of productive, progressive legislation, this session has been, I think, the worst I have seen since I've been here."

Legislators generally agree that the reasons for this record include archaic congressional procedures, particularly in the Senate, sharp divisions over unappealing choices and the widespread impulse to make decisions in terms of politics rather than policy.

Above all, Republicans and Democrats alike blame President Ronald Reagan for failing both to set a clear legislative agenda and to admit that closing the budget deficit would require new taxes and steep cuts in military spending.

"It's difficult to find a silver lining in the dark cloud of 1985," concluded Representative Vic Fazio, a California Democrat.

Congressional leaders from each party searched for those things as they defended and explained their record. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the

"Anytime you still produce a budget deficit of \$200 billion, Congress has not been making the decisions it takes to do the job."

—John Heinz  
Republican



speaker of the House of Representatives, said the Democratic majority in the House had had an "excellent year," but he defined their success mainly on how they had checked or altered the initiatives of Senate Republicans and of Mr. Reagan.

by Congress "falls far short in both dollars and substance" of what is needed to deal decisively with the deficit.

Mr. Dole also took pride in forging compromises that staved off potentially embarrassing setbacks for Mr. Reagan on such issues as the giant MX intercontinental missile, aid to rebel forces in Nicaragua, and economic sanctions against South Africa because of its racial policies.

"It happened repeatedly," said an aide to Mr. Dole. "The Senate saved the White House from outright defeat by coming up with a compromise."

Some legislators suggested that the tedious pace and tendentious disputes this year were caused by the harsh realities facing Congress.

"Maybe it's human nature," said Representative Guy Vander Jagt, Republican of Michigan. "The fact that decisions are getting tougher and tougher explains our inclination to put off more and more."

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California computer specialists are migrating to the Midwest to work on high-tech "factories of the future."



## Soviet Says Afghanistan Discontent Is Widespread

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union has admitted there is widespread opposition to the pro-Moscow government of Afghanistan and said compromise and negotiation were needed to win popular support.

"Far from all people in Afghanistan, even among working sections of the population," accepted the revolution, the Communist Party newspaper, *Pravda*, said Saturday. The article came only a few days before the sixth anniversary of the intervention by Soviet troops.

The emphasis in the article on strong opposition and initial "errors" by over-enthusiastic Afghan Communists contrasted with earlier Soviet attempts to portray the Afghan resistance as consisting of U.S.-financed terrorists.

*Pravda* said the opposition "is not surprising for a backward, semi-feudal country with deep-rooted religious traditions and nearly total illiteracy."

"A considerable number of people fell for mendacious counter-revolutionary propaganda," *Pravda* said, but added that "errors of the first stage of the revolution had a negative effect, too."

The newspaper listed those mistakes as a "passion for revolutionary phrases and enforcement of social reforms without due account for the real situation and social and national specifics of the country."

A statement in November by the Afghan president, Babrak Karmal, mentioned similar errors. But it did not emphasize the theme of the *Pravda* article, which was titled "Expanding the social base of the Afghan revolution."

Time is needed to remove the accumulated prejudices, and to dispel illusions," *Pravda* said. "It is necessary to create an atmosphere of positive dialogue between public and political forces, including those who so far stick to positions hostile to the revolution."

The Afghan government is ready "to admit representatives of various strata and groups into the leading bodies of state authority," *Pravda* said.

Western diplomats said the *Pravda* article still provided no indication that Mr. Karmal was willing to negotiate with any of the armed resistance groups.

"Naturally it is not easy to overcome the differences; reconciliation presupposes known compromises," *Pravda* said. "The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan proceeds from this premise in its desire to expand the social base of the revolution."

**U.S. Demands Payout**

John M. Gashio of the Washington Post reported from Washington: The State Department said Friday that six years of Soviet military intervention have failed to subjugate the Afghan people, and it reiterated the U.S. view that Soviet forces must be withdrawn before a settlement of the Afghanistan conflict could be negotiated.

Arnold Raphael, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said that Afghan guerrillas have shown "heightened capability" this year to band together in large-scale attacks against the Russians and the Soviet-controlled Afghan army.

Mr. Raphael said the Russians had suffered 30,000 casualties including at least 10,000 deaths, and added, "Our hope is that the Soviet Union is beginning to realize that the only way out of this situation is a negotiated agreement."

Standing at the pulpit, Mrs. Bonner said in Russian, "Even though I am not a believer, I think I have become a part of something very close to me."

Her husband, she said, is considered by many Israelis to be a "prisoner of Zion" because of the help he has given Jews who are unable to leave the Soviet Union, though he himself was born into a family of Russian Orthodox Church members.

"Today I hope all the prisoners of Zion will be free, as well as all my friends of different nations and different religions," Mrs. Bonner said.

"My many personal friends, like Anatoli Shcharansky, I hope will be reunited with their relatives," she added. Mr. Shcharansky, a Jewish dissident, has been in prison in the Soviet Union for nearly nine years. Mrs. Bonner's remarks were translated by Mr. Semynov.

Mrs. Bonner spoke briefly with journalists outside the synagogue after the service. To explain why she had come, she said: "My birth — I am half-Jewish and half-Armenian."

"My upbringing gives me deep respect toward all beliefs, all religions," she said. "The most deplorable teaching is the superiority of any nation over another."

"Especially because there is anti-Semitism in the world, I find it impossible not to come to a synagogue," she said.

**Yelena G. Bonner with Theodore D. Mann, mayor of Newton, Massachusetts, after she spoke at a synagogue.**

**Rome Court Ends Travel In Papal Attack Inquiry**

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

**ROME** — An Italian court ended Saturday an exhaustive international inquiry into the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

As the trial of three Bulgarians and five Turks accused of plotting to kill the Polish-born pontiff nears its end, Italian judges visited the city where the alleged Soviet bloc conspiracy was supposed to have originated in the summer of 1980.

But they were unable to refute denials by the Bulgarian defendants that they had any dealings with Mehmet Ali Agca, the pope's assailant.

The session in Bulgaria concludes hearing of testimony by the Italian court, which already has traveled to West Germany, Turkey, Switzerland and the Netherlands in its attempts to piece together the background of the assassination attempt.

Defense and prosecution counsel will make their concluding speeches in mid-January. The verdict is expected in early February.

Under Italian law, there are three possible verdicts: guilty, innocent and acquittal for lack of proof.

According to the Italian indictment, Mr. Agca was paid the equivalent of \$1.8 million to shoot the pope on behalf of the Bulgarian secret services at a time when the Soviet Union was worried about social and political upheavals in Poland.

Plans for the assassination attempt were alleged to have been made at a series of meetings between Mr. Agca and his alleged Bulgarian accomplices in Sofia and Rome.

Despite more than 100 court sessions and the interrogation of more than 50 witnesses, the court has been unable to find any trace of the money alleged to have been paid to the Turkish gunman for shooting the pope.

Nor has there been independent corroboration of the numerous meetings that Mr. Agca said he had with the Bulgarian defendants.

The trial began May 27 in Rome. It was originally dubbed "the trial of the century" by Italian news organizations. But it seems likely to disappoint both Western proponents of a "Bulgarian connection" to the assassination attempt and Communist propagandists who accused the CIA of launching a smear campaign against the Soviet bloc.

Much of the past seven months have been taken up by the laborious examination of contradictory testimony by witnesses who proved to be unreliable, beginning with Mr. Agca. He started the court on the first day with a claim to be Jesus Christ.

A senior Bulgarian official said in private that he expected the trial to end with a verdict acquitting the Bulgarians for lack of proof, which would leave an element of doubt about their guilt or innocence.

**Arson Suspected As Cause of Fire at Paris Food Shop**

By Barbara Cressette  
New York Times Service

**PARIS** — Police suspect that an arsonist was responsible for a fire at the luxury food store Fouchon that killed the store's president and her daughter and injured 11 other persons, sources said Saturday.

The police sources said their suspicion was based mainly on the fact that two other fires broke out in nearby buildings within half an hour of the blaze at Fouchon, which was discovered at 12:36 P.M. Friday. A fourth fire erupted on a neighboring street at 4:30 P.M.

Although their investigation has not been completed, the police said they believed that the arsonist did not specifically intend to set fire to the gourmet shop.

Although the public entrance to Fouchon is on the Place de la Madeleine, the fire started in an unmarked entrance for employees at the rear of the building, on the Rue Vignon.

Investigators said that this suggested that the fire was part of a series of blazes set by a lone pyromaniac Friday around the Place de la Madeleine and that it lacked political significance. The store reopened for business Saturday morning.

**As Hanoi Plans Offensive, Rift Threatens Cambodian Resistance**

By Barbara Cressette  
New York Times Service

**BANGKOK** — A power struggle within the major non-Communist guerrilla group fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia has burst into the open over the last few days and threatens to weaken the resistance, diplomats say.

The conflict emerged just as Hanoi was preparing its annual dry-season offensive against the guerrillas.

An urgent meeting has been called for Monday in an attempt to heal the deep rift in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, according to officials of the group.

At stake is the leadership of Son Sann, the former Cambodian prime minister and president of the front who has attracted support from the guerrillas from the United States and other Western nations.

Congress recently allocated \$5 million for the front and for a smaller anti-Hanoi organization led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The groups belong to a three-part coalition that also includes the Communist Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of the guerrilla groups.

Western and non-Communist Asian nations have supported Mr. Son Sann at least partly to prevent the Khmer Rouge, which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands while ruling Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, from completely dominating the coalition.

Mr. Son Sann, 74, is a soft-spoken, courtly man who appeals to well-educated, middle-class Cambodians who fear the Khmer Rouge and have reservations about Prince Sihanouk.

Diplomats and officials in the region say the long dispute in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front has almost completely immobilized its 15,000 guerrillas, leaving the field in Cambodia to the Chinese-armed Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge has about 30,000 troops, and the Sihanoukist army has fewer than 10,000.

The Liberation Front, with a civilian following of about 250,000 Cambodians who are living in temporary camps, dominates a long and strategically important stretch of the Thai-Cambodian border.

The seriousness of the front's internal disagreements became evident Tuesday, when a group of its leaders went into open rebellion against Mr. Son Sann and established what they called the Provisional Central Committee for Salvation.

They are reported to be dissatisfied with Mr. Son Sann's tactical command of the organization, especially since Vietnamese troops overran the front's bases inside Cambodia last winter.

Among the rebels is the front's former political and diplomatic spokesman, Dr. Abdul Gaffar Fang Meah, and its military commander, General Sak Sutsakhan, who was Cambodia's last non-Communist armed forces chief.

According to critics of Mr. Son Sann from inside and outside the organization, the loss of the border bases last December and January should have taught the front that it was foolhardy to develop such large, vulnerable targets.

Finally, the Liberation Front leadership has been faulted by Thai officials and aid organizations for failing to control its troops.

Mr. Son Sann has been concentrating much of his effort on trying to build a political resistance inside Cambodia and a clearer democratic ideology among refugees. In interviews, he pleads for help from the West to train new generations of Cambodian teachers, doctors and civil servants.

He said recently that if the resistance were to return to power or power-sharing in Phnom Penh, the country would need a strong, democratic middle-class base to avoid another round of Khmer Rouge rule.

The Khmer Rouge, despite some military setbacks last winter, continues to inflict casualties on Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, according to diplomats and others who have access to the closed Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

There is impartial evidence from residents of Phnom Penh that Khmer Rouge guerrillas are regularly within striking distance of the city. In September, they fired rockets into Phnom Penh's central fuel storage depot, a resident said.

The guerrillas also report success at encouraging Cambodian troops to rebel. Diplomats gave cautious credence this week to a Khmer Rouge report that several hundred Cambodians, possibly as many as 700 to 900, have been involved in mutinies in Pursat and Siem Reap provinces in the last week.

They reportedly killed more than 100 Vietnamese soldiers and a Soviet adviser.

**U.S. Judge Upholds Minority Hiring**

WASHINGTON (WP) — A U.S. federal judge has upheld a minority-hiring plan in Birmingham, Alabama, rejecting the Justice Department's contention that the city is discriminating against white employees.

The U.S. District Court judge, Sam C. Pointer Jr., said in a ruling last Friday that a 1981 consent decree allows Birmingham to hire and promote blacks and women in municipal jobs over more qualified white male candidates. He said the agreement was a valid defense against charges of discrimination.

The majority of the people who live in Birmingham are black. Before 1974, only two of the city's 640 employees were black. In 1981 the city and the Justice Department signed a consent decree in which Birmingham promised to meet minority-hiring goals by giving preference to blacks and women. The agreement was signed shortly before William Bradford Reynolds, who opposes race-conscious hiring plans, became head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

**For the Record**

At least 21 people were reported missing after a boat capsized Tuesday near Maricaban Island in the Philippines, the coast guard said on Tuesday. (AFP)

The United Mine Workers of America announced that it was ending a 15-month strike against A.T. Massey Coal Co. following agreement by the company to settle charges of unfair labor practices. (NYT)

**Correction**

A Reuters report in the Dec. 20 business section stated erroneously that Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH was seeking a stake in Bayerische Motoren Werke. BMW is considering acquiring a major interest in MBB.

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## Dispirited, Walesa Seeks a New Course

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

**GDANSK, Poland** — It is the fourth December since the suppression of the independent trade union Solidarity, and Lech Walesa is at home in his apartment here, nursing an ulcer.

He has been excused on doctors' orders from his electrician's job at the Lenin Shipyard. There is no respite, however, from an investigation by a Gdansk prosecutor, daily meetings with supporters and advisers, or the slow, wearing grind of a political struggle in which, Mr. Walesa says, "there is no possibility now to have a solution."

It is overcast and cold in Gdansk, and Mr. Walesa sits restlessly at a table in his study, chain-smoking cigarettes and sipping tea.

"Maybe it's the weather," he says, staring out the window. But there's no disguising his mood: Solidarity is stymied, and Mr. Walesa, its symbol, spokesman and still active leader, is feeling deeply frustrated.

"The effectiveness of our work is not very great," he said in an interview. "Until now we were fighting with the authorities. Now we are looking for different methods but we don't have any. If we find some, they must be better orchestrated and better understood."

Above all, this has been a year in which Mr. Walesa and thousands of Poles who still support him have begun to see their future as a long, uphill battle to keep the union's ideals alive despite constant repression, the demoralization and apathy of much of the public and the inherent paralysis of an organization committed to nonviolent tactics in the face of a regime that allows no compromise.

"We will not give up," Mr. Walesa declared. "Sooner or later we will win and the authorities will have to change their attitude."



Lech Walesa leading the singing of the Polish national anthem at a rally.

Increasingly, though, the 42-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner worries that his own methods have been discredited among frustrated young people and that Solidarity's moral appeals will be overtaken by violence that Mr. Walesa no longer feels he can prevent.

"Many times I warned of this possibility, and more and more the possibility is increasing," he said. "I want to be always a man of agreement, but I will not stop other people who see my inefficiency. I am faithful to my ideals, but for others, if they think other methods are more effective, I

don't have any more arguments for stopping them."

Solidarity's symbolic and cultural strength is still formidable. Much of its underground leadership has eluded security forces for four years, and thousands of supporters participate in a clandestine publishing industry of a size and dynamism without parallel or precedent in a Communist-ruled country.

Churches around the country overflowed this year for the union's anniversaries and cultural events, which always end with the emotional singing of Polish hymns by thousands who raise their arms and spread their fingers in Solidarity's victory sign.

Nevertheless, the union's efforts at practical political action have been blocked on every front. Street demonstrations no longer attract widespread support, and an attempt at a national strike in July failed.

"We have losses because of that," Mr. Walesa said. "We have good people being arrested, and we need them somewhere else."

Dozens of Solidarity activists, including three of its top leaders, remain in prison despite a recent government release of some political prisoners. These still free faces the possibility of summary arrest and sentencing under a newly sanctioned penal code, or the loss of their jobs through purges, such as one now under way in universities. On its fifth anniversary on Aug. 31, Solidarity issued a long report on the national situation, and Mr. Walesa called on authorities to discuss it. The official reaction was scornful.

In Mr. Walesa's view, Solidarity's best course in the present situation is to focus on devising its own goals for the country, avoiding confrontations with authorities that sap its strength.

"We have to carry out our plan and not divert our attention to secondary spheres of conflict that are not created by us," he said.

"We need peace while working on a solution."

At the same time, Mr. Walesa believes that Solidarity and its supporters must remain outside the political system or its institutions, refusing to cooperate with Communist authorities on their terms. "When I go into the system, I want to know what for," he said, "because it's difficult to order someone into a liquor store and then decide you want bread."

His views, however, are no more dominant within Solidarity's organization than they were when he headed its 16-month legal existence. Some of the union's activists now favor an organized move by its supporters into officially sanctioned unions, factory self-management councils, professional associations and even the legislature and security forces in order to reshape them from the inside. Others want militant action to disrupt General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government.

In the end, most of the union leaders agree that Solidarity must now wait in the expectation that the authorities' failure to solve Poland's problems without public support will lead them toward another era of liberalization.

Even in the gloom of another December, Mr. Walesa leaves little doubt that he has accepted that long, uncertain struggle.

"I'm not discouraged," he insisted. "I'm boiling inside. As much as I can and as much as I am able in my health, I will try to uphold the ideals."

**Walesa Expects Indictment**

Mr. Walesa said Saturday he had received a letter from the public prosecutor's office in Gdansk informing him that he would be indicted on charges of slandering Polish authorities during general elections in October, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

Legal sources said a trial date would normally be set within a month of the indictment being lodged in court.

**Iran Sends New Troops To Fight Against Iraq**

By Norman Kempster  
Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Iran has sent thousands of fresh troops to the front in the war with Iraq, possibly indicating that a new offensive is imminent, U.S. officials confirmed Friday.

Most of the new troops are poorly trained conscripts, they said.

But U.S. administration officials and American academic experts agreed that neither Iran nor Iraq has the military ability to win.

They say the war has come to resemble the trench warfare of World War I in its large number of casualties and lack of a clear-cut winner or loser.

"There are indications the Iranians are moving troops to the front in large numbers, but they have done this in the past and just left them there for months," a State Department official said. "This would be a lousy time of year for a general offensive because of the weather."

Another U.S. official said: "It is still basically in the stalemate mode. There have been troop movements and there may be some limited probes, but at this point it doesn't appear that we are looking at the long-awaited final offensive."

"I don't think either side wants to lay it on the line, but neither side is going to indicate any intention to give up, either," he added.

This official said that Iraq has responded to the Iranian buildup by moving some of its own troops and by conducting frequent but small-scale air raids against Iran's Kharg Island oil facilities.

"The raids are usually with two or three planes," the official said. "They drop some bombs and cause some damage; the Iranians repair the damage."

**Albania Insists Italian Embassy Give Up Fugitives**

The Associated Press

**VIENNA** — Albania has ruled out a compromise over six Albanians who fled into the Italian Embassy in Tirana on Dec. 12 seeking to emigrate, and has demanded they be handed over at once, the state-run Albanian press agency, ATA, has reported.

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said earlier Saturday that Italy had begun negotiations to settle the issue, but he hinted his government was in a weak position because the embassy was surrounded by police.

Italy is one of the few countries that has diplomatic relations with Albania, and relations between the two nations have been improving in recent months.

The Albanian press agency statement described the fugitives, a family of two men and four women aged 40 to 60, as "individuals implicated in anti-state activity in the service of a foreign state." One of them was said to have been sentenced in this connection, but no details of their activity were given.

The fact that the six fugitives were still being kept at the Italian Embassy, the press agency said, "constitutes an illicit interference in the home affairs of Albania and an encroachment on its national sovereignty."

**Tamil Attack Helicopters, Police Fort**

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Separatist Tamil rebels fired missiles at army helicopter gunships and attacked a fort housing military and police headquarters in the northern capital of Jaffna with rockets, witnesses and military sources reported.

It was not known if either side suffered casualties or if the helicopters were damaged. There were unconfirmed reports of civilian deaths and injuries.

A government spokesman said only that troops killed five rebels and recovered several weapons during a two-day anti-guerrilla operation that ended Saturday.

**Basques Protest Death of Detainee**

PAMPLONA, Spain (Reuters) — Thousands of Basque nationalists demonstrated Sunday in the northern Spanish city of Pamplona in protest over the death of a Basque who disappeared while in the custody of the Civil Guard.

Tens of thousands took part in another protest march Saturday organized by the separatist coalition Herri Batasuna, political arm of the Basque guerrilla group ETA, in San Sebastian. ETA is the Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Freedom.

Mikel Zabaltza, 32, a bus driver, disappeared after his arrest Nov. 26, and his handcuffed body was found floating in a river Dec. 15. The Civil Guard said an ETA arms cache, but his family accuses the paramilitary force of torturing him to death.

**Assam Leader Pledges to Seek Peace**

GAUHATI, India (Reuters) — The Hindu leader of the Assam People's Front, which won elections in the northeastern state of Assam, last week, was chosen by his colleagues Sunday to be chief minister of the state and said he would seek communal peace.

The party, formed three months ago, overtook the Congress (I) Party in the Dec. 16 poll by winning 64 seats in the 126-seat state assembly. Congress (I), India's ruling party, won 25 seats. The United Minorities Front, which was formed a month ago to represent Muslims and other minorities, got 17.

The Assam party leader, Prafulla Mahanta, 32, a law student, said he would carry out an agreement with the federal government to deport some immigrants, most of whom are Muslims from Bangladesh. "My first priority will be to implement the Assam accord and to maintain peace and amity among all the peoples," he said. Mr. Mahanta was to meet Governor Bishnu Narain Singh on Sunday before being sworn in on Monday or Tuesday.

**U.S. Judge Upholds Minority Hiring**

WASHINGTON (WP) — A U.S. federal judge has upheld a minority-hiring plan in Birmingham, Alabama, rejecting the Justice Department's contention that the city is discriminating against white employees.

The U.S. District Court judge, Sam C. Pointer Jr., said in a ruling last Friday that a 1981 consent decree allows Birmingham to hire and promote blacks and women in municipal jobs over more qualified white male candidates. He said the agreement was a valid defense against charges of discrimination.

The majority of the people who live in Birmingham are black. Before 1974, only two of the city's 640 employees were black. In 1981 the city and the Justice Department signed a consent decree in which Birmingham promised to meet minority-hiring goals by giving preference to blacks and women. The agreement was signed shortly before William Bradford Reynolds, who opposes race-conscious hiring plans, became head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

**For the Record**

At least 21 people were reported missing after a boat capsized Tuesday near Maricaban Island in the Philippines, the coast guard said on Tuesday. (AFP)

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A Reuters report in the Dec. 20 business section stated erroneously that Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH was seeking a stake in Bayerische Motoren Werke. BMW is considering acquiring a major interest in MBB.

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## Rome Court Ends Travel In Papal Attack Inquiry

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

**ROME** — An Italian court ended Saturday an exhaustive international inquiry into the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II in May 1981.

As the trial of three Bulgarians and five Turks accused of plotting to kill the Polish-born pontiff nears its end, Italian judges visited the city where the alleged Soviet bloc conspiracy was supposed to have originated in the summer of 1980.

But they were unable to refute denials by the Bulgarian defendants that they had any dealings with Mehmet Ali Agca, the pope's assailant.

The session in Bulgaria concludes hearing of testimony by the Italian court, which already has traveled to West Germany, Turkey, Switzerland and the Netherlands in its attempts to piece together the background of the assassination attempt.

Defense and prosecution counsel will make their concluding speeches in mid-January. The verdict is expected in early February.

Under Italian law, there are three possible verdicts: guilty, innocent and acquittal for lack of proof.

According to the Italian indictment, Mr. Agca was paid the equivalent of \$1.8 million to shoot the pope on behalf of the Bulgarian secret services at a time when the Soviet Union was worried about social and political upheavals in Poland.

Plans for the assassination attempt were alleged to have been made at a series of meetings between Mr. Agca and his alleged Bulgarian accomplices in Sofia and Rome.

Despite more than 100 court sessions and the interrogation of more than 50 witnesses, the court has been unable to find any trace of the money alleged to have been paid to the Turkish gunman for shooting the pope.

Nor has there been independent corroboration of the numerous meetings that Mr. Agca said he had with the Bulgarian defendants.

The trial began May 27 in Rome. It was originally dubbed "the trial of the century" by Italian news organizations. But it seems likely to disappoint both Western proponents of a "Bulgarian connection" to the assassination attempt and Communist propagandists who accused the CIA of launching a smear campaign against the Soviet bloc.

Much of the past seven months have been taken up by the laborious examination of contradictory testimony by witnesses who proved to be unreliable, beginning with Mr. Agca. He started the court on the first day with a claim to be Jesus Christ.

A senior Bulgarian official said in private that he expected the trial to end with a verdict acquitting the Bulgarians for lack of proof, which would leave an element of doubt about their guilt or innocence.

**Arson Suspected As Cause of Fire at Paris Food Shop**

By Barbara Cressette  
New York Times Service

**PARIS** — Police suspect that an arsonist was responsible for a fire at the luxury food store Fouchon that killed the store's president and her daughter and injured 11 other persons, sources said Saturday.

The police sources said their suspicion was based mainly on the fact that two other fires broke out in nearby buildings within half an hour of the blaze at Fouchon, which was discovered at 12:36 P.M. Friday. A fourth fire erupted on a neighboring street at 4:30 P.M.

Although their investigation has not been completed, the police said they believed that the arsonist did not specifically intend to set fire to the gourmet shop.

Although the public entrance to Fouchon is on the Place de la Madeleine, the fire started in an unmarked entrance for employees at the rear of the building, on the Rue Vignon.

Investigators said that this suggested that the fire was part of a series of blazes set by a lone pyromaniac Friday around the Place de la Madeleine and that it lacked political significance. The store reopened for business Saturday morning.

**As Hanoi Plans Offensive, Rift Threatens Cambodian Resistance**

By Barbara Cressette  
New York Times Service

**BANGKOK** — A power struggle within the major non-Communist guerrilla group fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia has burst into the open over the last few days and threatens to weaken the resistance, diplomats say.

The conflict emerged just as Hanoi was preparing its annual dry-season offensive against the guerrillas.

An urgent meeting has been called for Monday in an attempt to heal the deep rift in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, according to officials of the group.

At stake is the leadership of Son Sann, the former Cambodian prime minister and president of the front who has attracted support from the guerrillas from the United States and other Western nations.

Congress recently allocated \$5 million for the front and for a smaller anti-Hanoi organization led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The groups belong to a three-part coalition that also includes the Communist Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of the guerrilla groups.

Western and non-Communist Asian nations have supported Mr. Son Sann at least partly to prevent the Khmer Rouge, which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands while ruling Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, from completely dominating the coalition.

Mr. Son Sann, 74, is a soft-spoken, courtly man who appeals to well-educated, middle-class Cambodians who fear the Khmer Rouge and have reservations about Prince Sihanouk.

Diplomats and officials in the region say the long dispute in the Khmer People's National Liberation Front has almost completely immobilized its 15,000 guerrillas, leaving the field in Cambodia to the Chinese-armed Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge has about 30,000 troops, and the Sihanoukist army has fewer than 10,000.

The Liberation Front, with a civilian following of about 250,000 Cambodians who are living in temporary camps, dominates a long and strategically important stretch of the Thai-Cambodian border.

The seriousness of the front's internal disagreements became evident Tuesday, when a group of its leaders went into open rebellion against Mr. Son Sann and established what they called the Provisional Central Committee for Salvation.

They are reported to be dissatisfied with Mr. Son Sann's tactical command of the organization, especially since Vietnamese troops overran the front's bases inside Cambodia last winter.

Among the rebels is the front's former political and diplomatic spokesman, Dr. Abdul Gaffar Fang Meah, and its military commander, General Sak Sutsakhan, who was Cambodia's last non-Communist armed forces chief.

According to critics of Mr. Son Sann from inside and outside the organization, the loss of the border bases last December and January should have taught the front that it was foolhardy to develop such large, vulnerable targets.

Finally, the Liberation Front leadership has been faulted by Thai officials and aid organizations for failing to control its troops.

Mr. Son Sann has been concentrating much of his effort on trying to build a political resistance inside Cambodia and a clearer democratic ideology among refugees. In interviews, he pleads for help from the West to train new generations of Cambodian teachers, doctors and civil servants.

He said recently that if the resistance were to return to power or power-sharing in Phnom Penh, the country would need a strong, democratic middle-class base to avoid another round of Khmer Rouge rule.

The Khmer Rouge, despite some military setbacks last winter, continues to inflict casualties on Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, according to diplomats and others who have access to the closed Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh.

There is impartial evidence from residents of Phnom Penh that Khmer Rouge guerrillas are regularly within striking distance of the city. In September, they fired rockets into Phnom Penh's central fuel storage depot, a resident said.

The guerrillas also report success at encouraging Cambodian troops to rebel. Diplomats gave cautious credence this week to a Khmer Rouge report that several hundred Cambodians, possibly as many as 700 to 900, have been involved in mutinies in Pursat and Siem Reap provinces in the last week.

They reportedly killed more than 100 Vietnamese soldiers and a Soviet adviser.



Todor S. Aivazov

Saturday's session was devoted to a cross-examination of Lieutenant Colonel Zhelyo K. Vassilev and Todor S. Aivazov, two Bulgarian officials formerly stationed in Rome who were accused by Mr. Agca of helping plan the attack on the pope. Bulgaria has refused Italian requests to extradite the two men, who left Italy in 1982 before they could be arrested.

An elaborate alibi presented by Mr. Aivazov for the days leading up to the assassination attempt was challenged by the Italian judges, who cited contradictory testimony by other witnesses.

Mr. Aivazov, the former cashier at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, pleaded that it was difficult to remember his precise movements four and a half years later.

The one concrete result of the trial has been the opening of a new investigation into Mr. Agca's Turkish acquaintances. This opens up the prospect of another round of legal proceedings with a new set of defendants after the current trial.

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# Y. Subway Case: Year Fails to Yield Trial, Reforms

By Rick Hampson

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — One year after a man shot four young black on a subway train, the case of Bernhard H. Goetz has yet to trial.

A public perception of the case has changed in months since the Dec. 22 shooting. Mr. Goetz has not been charged with a crime, and his is something less than a rights defender and his is something less than a guilt.

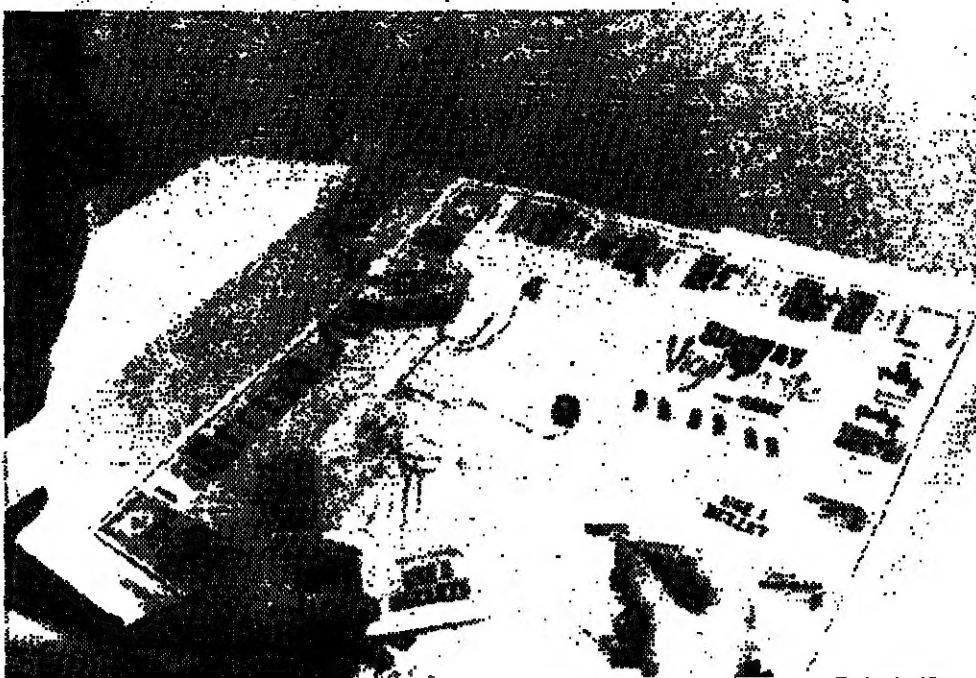
It is the case that would lead to a change in the city's judicial system, but it has not been borne out. The case got a lot of attention, but it was not turned out to be very active, said Thomas Rep. director of the Citizens Crime Commission of New York. "A lot of realistic expectations were not met."

The drama began when Mr. Goetz, who is white, stepped into a subway car on a Saturday morning three days before Christmas. He sat down and was approached by a black man who asked for or demanded \$5.

Mr. Goetz pulled out a revolver, "I have \$5 for each of you," he said. He shot four young black men and fled before the police arrived and surrendered nine miles later in Convent, New Hampshire.

Mr. Goetz, it was soon learned, had been injured in a mugging in 1984 and saw his attacker released. Criminal Court before he had left the courthouse. After the subway shootings, Mr. Goetz's fame spread. He was the subject of a question at a press conference and the topic of congressional hearings, and appeared twice on the cover of Time magazine. Polls showed that he had overwhelming public support.

Grand jury indicted him Jan. 11 on weapons charges only. At the time passed, Mr. Goetz



Holding a tiny gun, a player tries out The Subway Vigilante Game at a demonstration in New York. The object of the game is to ride the subway and make it to the Bronx alive.

seemed less heroic. Two of the men had been shot in the back, and the "demand" for \$5 sounded a lot like panhandling.

Mr. Goetz admitted that he had become "a monster" during the incident, turning to one victim to say, "You don't look too bad, here's another," and firing at the youth again.

The district attorney submitted Mr. Goetz's case to a new grand jury, which indicted him in March on four counts of attempted murder. The defense has asked Judge Stephen Crane to dismiss that indictment, and he has promised to issue a ruling Jan. 21.

Mayor Edward I. Koch, saying the incident should be a catalyst for changing the criminal justice system, proposed 20 new judgeships, detention without bail and special

courts for crimes committed on the city's transit system.

District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau said the publicity might help him secure \$500,000 for a new unit to prosecute subway crime.

Neither man got his wish. But the subway system appears to be slightly safer than it was a year ago. During the first 10 months of 1985, the number of subway felonies decreased by almost 10 percent from the same period in 1984, and robberies were down 11.3 percent.

Some people said Mr. Goetz had frightened criminals. But a more likely influence was Mr. Koch's decision to send more police officers into the subway.

[The Guardian Angels, a group of youths that patrols New York subways to help deter crime,

marked the anniversary of the shooting Sunday by holding a vigil and passing out flyers in support of Mr. Goetz, United Press International reported from New York.

[Mr. Goetz said he was gratified by the group's support. Asked if he planned to commemorate the shootings, he said: "You want an encore?" He added, "Last year I gave the country a Christmas present."

Mr. Goetz still lives in his apartment on West 14th Street and makes his living calibrating electronic equipment. His defense fund has received about \$28,000 in contributions.

But he no longer rides the subway. Friends say he is leery of being spotted in public.

Of the four people who were shot, Darrell Cabey, 20, suffered

the most serious injuries. He remains hospitalized, paralyzed from the waist down, and doctors say he will be confined to a wheelchair the rest of his life.

An armed robbery charge against Mr. Cabey that was unrelated to the Goetz case was dropped in October because he was ruled mentally incompetent to stand trial. His lawyers have filed a \$50 million lawsuit against Mr. Goetz.

James Ramseur, 19, is in jail awaiting trial on charges that he and another man raped and beat a young woman on a Bronx rooftop in June.

Barry Allen, 19, is in jail awaiting trial on charges that he and an accomplice robbed a man of a gold neck chain at a Bronx housing project in October.

Troy Canty, 20, has been enrolled in a drug rehabilitation program since April, when he pleaded guilty to stealing \$14 from a video game apparatus and was placed on a year's probation. His lawyer also has filed a \$5-million civil suit against Mr. Goetz.

In the last month, the stories told by the young men have begun to conflict.

Mr. Cabey says that the other three youths approached Mr. Goetz with the intention of robbing him, but that he was neither traveling with them nor involved in the robbery attempt. He said he was shot because Mr. Goetz saw him talking to the others.

Mr. Ramseur says that Mr. Canty walked up to Mr. Goetz alone. He contends that he was sitting down next to Mr. Cabey when Mr. Goetz pulled his gun.

In testimony before the grand jury, Mr. Canty said he had asked Mr. Goetz for \$5. But three weeks ago, a police officer who arrived shortly after the shooting said that Mr. Canty told him, "We were gonna rob him, but he shot us first."

## AMERICAN TOPICS



EDIBLE REAL ESTATE — Laurel Butler puts the last frosting on the church steeple of a 4-foot by 40-foot gingerbread village she baked for a store in Bar Harbor, Maine. The 80 candy and gingerbread buildings are for sale, with the proceeds going to charity.

### Film Critic Declares A Pox on Sequels

Paul A. Attanasio, film critic for the Washington Post, has condemned the current epidemic of film sequels with known stories and known stars, like "Godfather II," "Rocky IV" or the string of "Star Wars" and "Indiana Jones" films. This kind of thinking, he says, "scrupulously obeys the law of fast food — if people know what to expect beforehand, they'll flock to it, even if the product is second-rate."

"It wasn't always this way. The people who founded Hollywood — men like Louis B. Mayer, Harry Cohn, Sam Goldwyn, Karl Laemmle and Jack Warner — were uneducated, generally boorish and sometimes violent, but they knew what they liked and were willing to wager all they had that the public would like it, too."

"They were risk takers and they got rich. What's wrong with the New Hollywood isn't that it's too interested in making money, but quite the opposite — the studios just want to limit their losses. A sequel, a big-name star, is a kind of insurance policy."

### Short Takes

When a bust of Martin Luther King Jr. is unveiled in the U.S. Capitol next month, it will be the first of scores of statues and portraits in that building of a black person, although a few unidentified blacks figure in murals. The unveiling will be part of the first observance Jan. 20 of a national holiday in honor of Dr. King. The late civil rights leader was born Jan. 15. Congress provided that the holiday fall on the third Monday of January.

Now that Rajneeshpuram, Oregon, is being disbanded by the followers of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, Helen J. Frye, a federal district judge in Portland, has ruled that the municipality be set up "to promote Rajneeshism" and was therefore an unconstitutional merging of church and state. The guru returned to India after pleading guilty to immigration fraud.

The autobiography of Lee Iacocca, the automobile executive who made Chrysler Corp. profitable again, has sold 2.5 million copies in paperback since it came out 14 months ago and is in its 48th printing by Bantam Books. Another Bantam issue, the autobiography of Chuck Yeager, America's leading test pilot in the 1940s and 1950s, is in its 12th printing and has sold a million copies since publication six months ago.

President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, never stopped smiling as they stood in the receiving line at the annual White House Christmas press party. Mr. Reagan was apparently keeping a private count. As the wife of one reporter shook his hand and moved along, the president turned to Mrs. Reagan and said, "That's 250."

### Notes About People

Lieutenant General Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, says of the innumerable cocktail parties he attends, "I really don't mind these things. I wanna kill 'em."

Israeli officials said Saturday that although Mr. Eitan is still on the government payroll, he is no longer associated with the Defense Ministry's Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs, which is being dismantled.

The bureau directed Israel's espionage operation in Washington involving the American who has been accused of spying for Israel, Jonathan Jay Pollard, Israeli officials said.

Israeli officials said they did not expect Mr. Eitan to be formally punished for his involvement in the Pollard affair.

things, the individual is a former FBI employee."

Lane Roemer, an FBI spokesman, said Mr. Jeffries worked for the agency as a "support employee" from 1978 to 1980 in the identification division.

Mr. Jeffries is married and is the father of three.

Israel Removes Official Rafael Eitan, the man who is said to have masterminded the Israeli espionage operation in Washington, has been removed from his post as the head of an intelligence unit in the Ministry of Defense and is expected to retire in the near future, The New York Times reported from Jerusalem.

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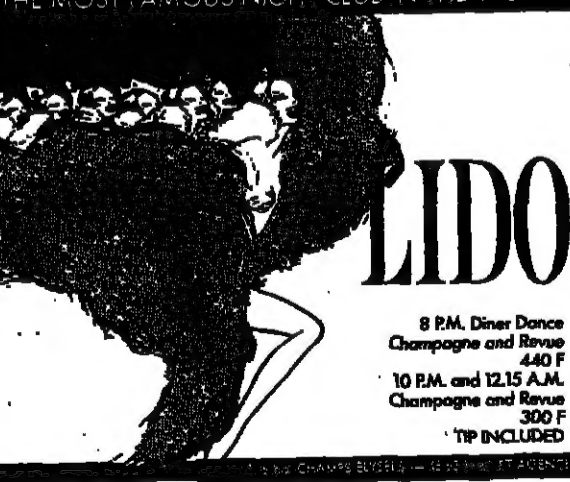
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### 1 Christmas Nuts-and-Bolts Story: The Logistics of Military Fruitcake

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — For those expecting an army of friends and relatives over for Christmas, Senator Sam Nunn recommends this bit of Pentagon haute cuisine: the fighting man's fruitcake, also known as military Specification MIL-F-1499F, amended 1980.

The Georgia Democrat, chairman of the Senate Armed Services committee, read excerpts of its recipe to colleagues on the Senate floor recently as part of his campaign to tweak the Defense Department for needless bureaucracy.

"I would call this a 'Perfect Specification, Cost-Is-No-Object Fruitcake,'" Mr. Nunn said, reading from a Pentagon document detailing a proper way for military chefs to prepare the Christmas treat. The 18-page "cookbook" also includes six pages of sanitary standards for the kitchen to be met before baking can begin.

Item 3.3.1.2.1, on "blending and depositing," runs: "The fruitcake shall consist of equal parts by weight of cake batter specified in table I, and fruit-and-nut blend specified in Table II blended in such manner as to meet the requirements of 3.5."

An addendum to the original instructions reduces tolerance levels for the size of candied cherries from 12.8 millimeters (0.49 inches) to 7 millimeters, and another section details the proper dimensions for a baked fruitcake:

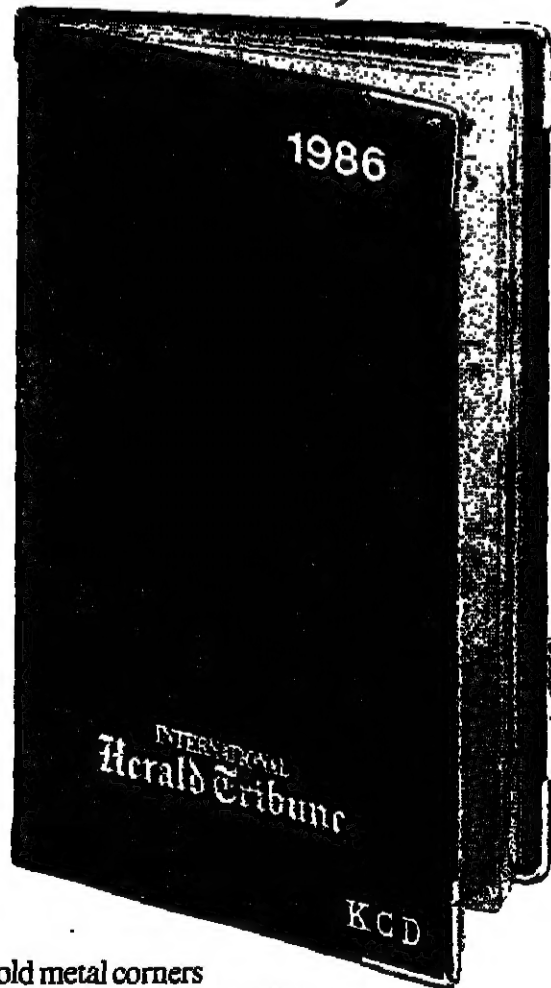
"The finished product shall conform to the inside contour of the tin or can liner. There shall be no point on the top lid greater than 1/8 inch from the side of the can where the cake did not touch the lid during baking.

"The processing time shall be adjusted so that the batter portion is not uniformly throughout to produce a finished product having no w, stringy or ungelatinized portions. When the cooled product is sectioned vertically and horizontally with a sharp knife, it shall not unble nor show any compression streaks, pummy centers, soggy gas, be excessively dry or over-processed, and shall display an even structure throughout."



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Dangerous Mirage?

The "star wars" missile defense program is moving steadily forward. Hundreds of research contracts have been let. Important technical advances have already been claimed. The Russians seem desperate to stop the program. "Star wars" is building a constituency.

Although it stoutly resists its formal name, the Strategic Defense Initiative has many tempting features. Since defensive systems stretch engineering and computer design to the limits, America is opening a high-technology race in which the Soviet Union will be hard pressed to keep up. That edge may compensate for the advantage the Russians gained in land-based missiles. Effective missile defenses might strengthen deterrence, and diminish catastrophe if deterrence failed.

As its proponents concede, a practical defense system may not be within immediate reach, but the pace of technical advance can be forced if enough resources are brought to bear, as with the Apollo shot to the moon. Even if the research effort should lead nowhere, Moscow may pay to buy it off. At the least, the effort will spin off advanced technology for use in the commercial tussle with Japan.

So what's to lose? If "star wars" erodes deterrence, there is everything to lose.

The hard questions, unaddressed when President Reagan floated his vision in March 1983, remain unanswered: What combination of defensive and offensive systems might improve stability? Why should the Russians agree to limit offensive missiles? Will defense protect cities or only missile silos? If cities are to be defended, why not have civil defense, too?

The SDI is lurching forward, but no one is sure in what direction. Officials offer a potpourri of conflicting goals and justifications. Mr. Reagan talks of sharing the technology

with the Russians, but SDI officials prate about gaining strategic superiority. The lure of technology and contracts distorts the debate, stilling the doubts in laboratories and among allies. Even the technology may be a false promise, with little commercial spin-off.

Trying to build "star wars" now, says a critic, John Pike, "is roughly comparable to the Hayes administration trying to decide [in 1880] if it wanted to buy an air force." Technology can be forced forward by a few years, not by decades. So far the claims of progress by the SDI director, Lieutenant General James Abrahamson, have been such empty razzle-dazzle that federal scientists are repudiating them in embarrassment. They say experiments are designed to produce "stunts and demonstrations." A much heralded advance with a nuclear-powered X-ray laser now seems to rest on misinterpretation of a faulty instrument.

The illusion of progress contrived by General Abrahamson complements the unreality of Mr. Reagan's vision. Instead of setting clear standards for a new defense-based nuclear strategy, he has launched a \$26-billion juggernaut in pursuit of a technical fix for an undefined goal. When the juggernaut has finished blundering about, will the world be safer?

Without a clear guide, the SDI promises to be a thicket of dangerous illusions. Instead of winning Soviet concessions, it may force a buildup of new Soviet missiles. Instead of forcing new technology, it may mostly batter off civilian advances. Since any defense system must work better against a second strike than a first, "star wars" will come to appear offensive and so erode stability. Mr. Reagan has heard a voice from the stars. He hears the heavy burden of proving that it was no Siren's song.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Listen to Yevtushenko

Whatever his merits as a poet, Yevgeny Yevtushenko's political ear is highly developed. A brilliant polemicist, he expresses the ideals of the Soviet Union's post-Stalin generation at shrewdly calculated moments of opportunity. When he and other writers dare to escalate their cry for freer speech, they stage a political event of major importance.

Let us first lighten their burden. Invariably, the Kremlin responds to such dissent by charging that it plays into enemy hands. The Kremlin would do well to understand that cases like this bring no joy to thoughtful Americans. They deplore repression for the same reasons that motivate patriots like Mr. Yevtushenko. They believe that free pursuit of the truth is essential to progress, and to peace.

That certainly was Mr. Yevtushenko's argument before the censors mauled the text of his speech at this month's writers' congress. The poet pleaded with the efficiency-minded new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. Recognize that Soviet farming is a mess because Stalin killed off "the precious agricultural wisdom" of millions of peasants, he urged. Recognize that Soviet industry cannot decently clothe its people because party hacks suppressed computer science in its infancy. Recognize that corrupt and inefficient elites will prey on the

Soviet population as long as scholars and writers are barred from criticism of the system. Recognize that the ideals of Soviet society will ring hollow as long as the most obvious facts about the Soviet revolution are suppressed.

Mr. Yevtushenko is saying that factory workers will not be creative until writers, too, are allowed to be. To which Americans would add that their discussions with the new Soviet regime would be greatly advanced if it learned to accept more honest discussion among its own people. Pursuing the truth about Trotsky and Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev is not just an academic concern. It goes hand in hand with learning to deal with Ronald Reagan and to be wise about arms control.

As Mr. Yevtushenko put it, "Bureaucratic check marks indicating that an undertaking went over smoothly are still not the first signs of the long-awaited changes. Articles rhetorically calling for publicity are not the same as publicity itself." When the censors got through cutting this and other vital passages, Mr. Yevtushenko's appeal was reduced to just more rhetoric. But unless the poet has lost his fine sense of timing, Mr. Gorbachev has not heard the last of what some of the smartest Soviet people are thinking, and struggling to say.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Secretary Shultz Is Right

It compels attention when a cabinet officer, having lost an important argument on the inside, goes public in dissent on the outside. Secretary of State George Shultz has done this now on the use of lie detectors.

Hard on the heels of a presidential directive extending polygraph examinations well beyond the intelligence agencies where their regular use is an established condition of employment, Mr. Shultz has said that he considers them unreliable and erratic. He adds: "The minute in this government I am told that I'm not trusted is the day that I leave."

Mr. Shultz was resoundingly right. In response, the president quickly excused him (and himself) from taking a test.

But the implications of the secretary's statement surely went beyond the immediate question of whether he himself would be asked to submit to a polygraph test. Having suggested that he would consider such a request an assault on his integrity and trustworthiness, he has surely also suggested that administering polygraph tests within his department would amount to an assault on the integrity and trustworthiness of his employees.

Lie detector tests are not simply intrusive. As Mr. Shultz has indicated, they are also fallible. They rest on a presumption of distrust. Rather than give a special dispensation to a single member of his government, a wise president would make plain that he does not want

in his cabinet anyone who would take the test.

From the start, the Reagan administration has tended to tilt hard to the security side of issues that involve a conflict between security and privacy. The past year's spy disclosures have enabled the administration to push forward its lie detector program. But the new directive has the look of a hasty catch-up meant to cover recent embarrassments and to avoid the burden of less intrusive security techniques or the shame of admitting how often the people in charge of protecting the government's secrets have been incompetent. It is the easiest thing in the world for these people, when one of their failures becomes prominent, to whine that they do not have enough special draconian laws and gimmicks to do the job. It is a form of covering up a faulty record by blaming it on something else.

The argument is made that the government has an evident, large and growing need to protect its secrets, and an unquestionable right to do so, and also that lie detectors are useful and can be used discreetly and respectfully. But against these claims must be set the dispiriting record of abuse of this instrument and the special alarms of intrusiveness it sets off.

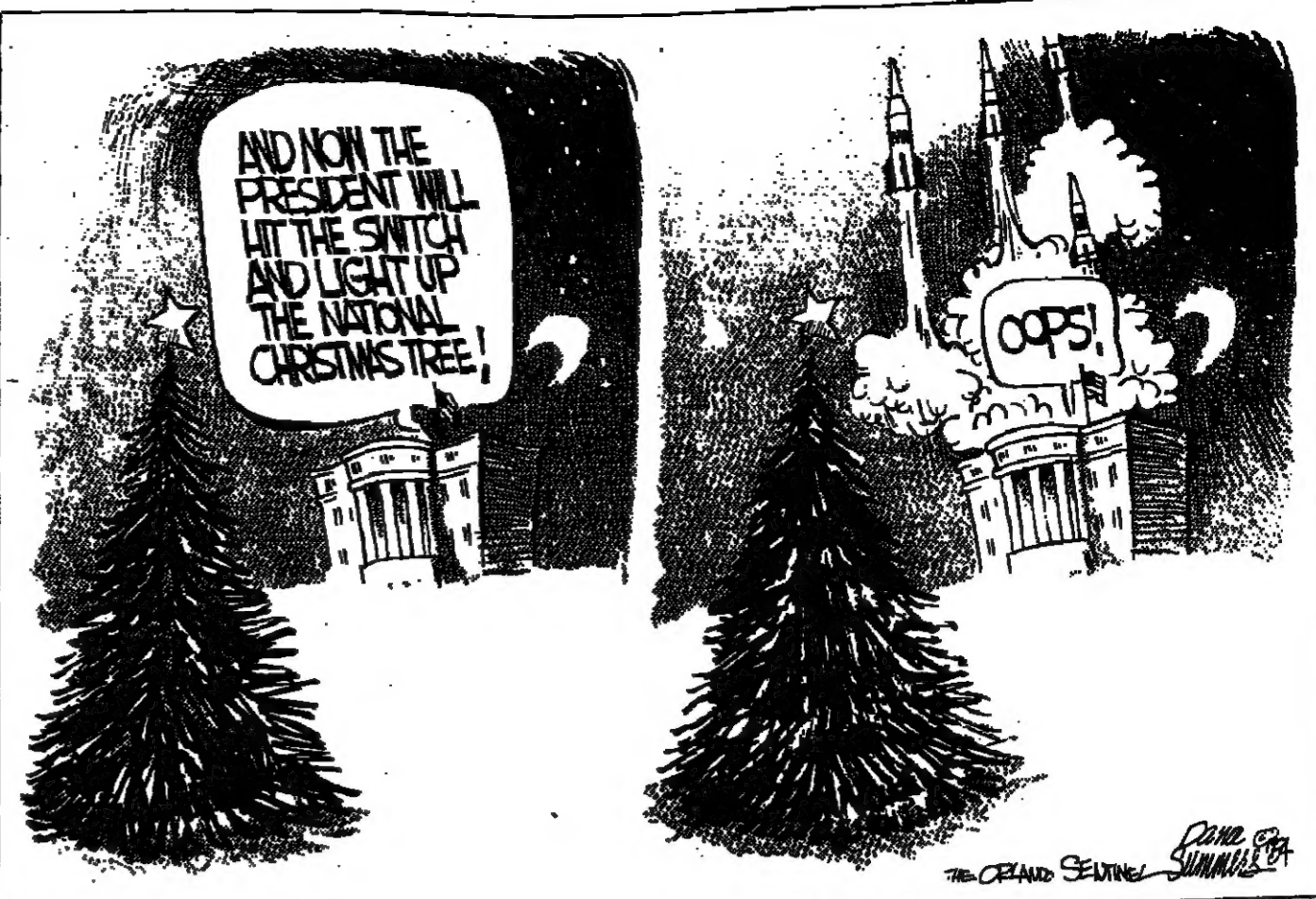
It is good to have Secretary Shultz taking a stand on principle here. He is right. The government should listen to him and absorb the full implication of what he is saying.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## FROM OUR DEC. 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: British Mine Toll Is 341 Dead**  
LONDON — It is now certain that none of the men entombed [on Dec. 21] in the Yard mine, near Bolton, can be alive. But instead of 352, the authorities put the number of men who went below as 341. The reduction of the total number of victims still leaves the disaster the most serious in this country for nearly half a century. Rescue parties, working among great difficulties, found in one place a heap of 47 bodies of men and of boys evidently caught by the flames as they were hurrying to safety. The Morning Leader correspondent says the worst part of this is to come. Wagons full of coffins have been passing through the lines of watchers. The mine has been regarded as a model both by its owner and by colliery experts.

**1935: Spy Ring Arrested in Belgium**  
LIEGE — Belgian police say they have put behind bars four members of a spy ring which furnished the German espionage service with valuable Belgian and French military secrets. The ring's specialty was smuggling documents into Luxembourg by pinning them on the underside of railway carriage seats with thumb tacks. After raids on the four men's homes by the police, who found a large number of incriminating documents, all four confessed. René Delauney, 33-year-old electrical technician and leader of the ring, said he got 46,000 francs for his activities during the past three months. The police claim to have proof that the men turned over papers to Dr. Brandt, of the German espionage service in Luxembourg.



## The Narcotics Problem Is Bad and Getting Worse

By Stephen S. Rosenfield

WASHINGTON — Drug abuse evolved in the 1960s and 1970s into a major concern of U.S. foreign policy, the focus being to close down the international drug trade. In the 1980s the depressing reality is that things get worse.

The Reagan administration claims major gains, including huge seizures, crop eradication and substitution programs, as well as law enforcement campaigns against, especially, the coca growers and distributors of South America and Central America. Still, from or through a score of nations, tens of thousands of tons of drugs a year flow into the fabulous U.S. market. The supplies of cocaine may have quadrupled in the Reagan time. It gets cheaper and more plentiful. There are said to be 5,000 new American users every day.

Only in Afghanistan, where the Soviet invasion has had the effect of curtailing poppy cultivation, is the drug situation improving.

While coca brought income to peasants whose alternative was misery, Latin Americans could live, uneasily, with the traffic. When local abuse started spreading and in particular when the profits created autonomous centers of power that defied government authority and even toppled governments, Latin America seized with true concern. Not just North American nagging but their own alarm spurs their policy now.

Drugs are still seen in the United States mainly as a problem of personal lives or, at worst, class blight. But in countries with weaker institutions, drugs become a threat to the national integrity —

in Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Jamaica, the Bahamas and elsewhere. Persistent allegations made against the head of the National Guard, one of whose accounts was found headless not long ago, indicate total rottenness at the core in Panama.

All this has produced some nasty inter-American political vibrations. For years people in the United States have felt that the Latins were subverting them with their supply, but now some of the Latins feel that the United States is subverting them with its demand. What they previously saw as a gringo problem has become a Latin problem for which, in their minds, the United States remains ultimately responsible. The mood seems to be one of building recrimination and tension. The prudent expectation is that it will darken.

The Reagan administration has directed special rage at Cuba and Nicaragua for suspected complicity in the drug traffic. It is hard to believe that no drug money flows into subversion or terrorism. Connected to the countries still, if Cuba and Nicaragua fell off the map the stuff would keep coming through in immense quantities. That puts the United States in the situation of having to work out these menacing problems with friendly countries with which it is conducting a great deal of other difficult and necessary business at the same time.

Politically it is difficult for Latin leaders to ask their publics to make economic sacrifices and

accept unavoidably high-visibility anti-drug cooperation with the United States. They can see the relatively small size of U.S. compensatory aid programs and the U.S. inability to protect Latin societies against the personal and institutional violence of the drug traffic. They can hear frustrated Americans threatening to retaliate against the aid and aid of countries whose anti-drug cooperation is found wanting. Knowing of the exploding and apparently insatiable U.S. demand, they can be forgiven for wondering if Washington is a reliable and compassionate ally in this deadly war.

The fight against drugs tends to stiffen those who get bound up in it — to make them think that others are lazy and permissive and to turn them to ideas that not everyone is yet ready for. Those ideas include using the military to intercept drug ships and planes; making the war against drugs the very highest priority; legalizing drugs to take the profit out of the trade; toughening the law or suspending certain constitutional protections. A greater agitation of rough-edged ideas like these is one price that society is probably going to have to pay for its past indifference and neglect.

Something else: A notion persists in many U.S. quarters that a certain noncommittal or "recreational" use of drugs is permissible; anyway it's not the worst thing in the world. Many members of the educated classes prefer to concentrate their minds on the abstract horrors of nuclear war. But drugs are the worst thing in the world, and they are real.

The Washington Post

## About a Winter Feast and Our Secular Possibilities

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If Western society is largely secularized today — and it is — why bother with Christmas? By now Christmas has become, for most, a secular affair: a vast commercial enterprise exploiting symbols that are wrenched from their setting, gutted and sentimentalized, turned to profit and entertainment. One might reasonably think it better to go back to the pure paganism of celebrating the winter solstice with bonfires, rather than carry on with this blasphemous parody of the Christian feast.

And yet . . . The Christmas celebration of the present pay dumb but significant tribute to the origins of a civilization. Secular though the West may be today, the best, and sometimes the worst, in its values, behavior, expectations and view of history and life derive from the religion of its origins. The ideas of progressive and redemptive development in individual lives and in history, of individual destiny and individual responsibility, which characterize the West, are derived from Christianity and Judaism. These differ fundamentally from the ideas of the major Asian religions that existence is a burden to be submitted to, or to be escaped.

The essential theological meaning of Christmas is that God became man. This, in religious history, is a radical notion. The Greek mingled familiarity with men and women and underwent passion and weakness, but they remained immortal. The God of the Old Testament was not only immortal but omnipotent, while majestically intervening in the affairs of the worldly humans He had created. In Christianity God becomes fully a human being, subjected to the violence, suffering, injustice and mortality of human life. This is not something gods were supposed to do.

Christmas celebrates this mortality of God, the central event in the history of the West — since even if the event did not occur, even if Bethlehem, the manger, the shepherds and kings, Mary and Joseph and Jesus were all total invention, nothing, nonetheless, was ever the same again in Western civilization.

Western civilization has been shaped by this religion. But what, then, is implied when a large majority no longer accept religion? Religion offers reason to deal with the world with a certain reserve, since

the existence of immortality makes it possible to hold historical events as less than ultimately serious. If a God exists, things will be sorted out outside of historical time. This idea is both consoling for the poor, the sick and the persecuted — and intimidating for the powerful and successful. For them there are always those troubling texts about the impossibility of serving both God and mammon, the camel that must go through the needle's eye, the rich man and Lazarus.

Secular man, though, has no reason to think that justice is going to be sorted out after the curtain of time falls. What is he to do? What distance can he take from time and history? What significance can Christmas have to him? It is an aspect of the fundamental ethical question posed to a non-religious society: Why live by any standard other than pure self-interest and self-aggrandizement, if life is isolated, without larger significance, extinguished at the end?

Answers come, of course. Some are empirical (altruism pays; cooperation provides its own justification); others involve a form of stoicism, an existential ethic dictating that one behaves well because that is what one chooses to do.

But a religious man or woman today makes much the same choice. In the contemporary world the Pascalian wager that God exists demands a bigger stake than perhaps ever before. One simply has to argue that however absurd the idea may be of an omnipotent God, it is less absurd than the alternatives. It is (to make what theologians call the teleological argument) less absurd than to think that the physical universe as we know it — in its infinity of space and multiplication of solar systems, born in unthinkable explosion and vanishing into antinomy — and the intimacy and intensity of botanical and biological symmetries, not to speak of self-conscious man himself, are the product of hazard. Or so this writer says.

In either case, the winter feast, pagan or Christian, offers justification to us stoics, existential or Christian, that life itself waxes as well as wanes, like the winter light and that there are possibilities of redemption, whether it be of one life or of the collectivity of lives, in how we conduct ourselves.

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## The Capers of the Keeper That Didn't Shock France

By William Safire

PARIS — A "keeper," in newspaper parlance, is a story held for publication at a time when it can have the most political effect. This too-careful timing of news is frowned on in America as advocacy journalism. Columnists and editors who write to influence lawmakers and voters because they are licensed mind-benders, but news page reporting that happens to go to print just before a vote suggests manipulation by the media.

What looks to me like a Parisian "keeper" was employed recently to affect American support for funding of the 40-year-old fight to prevent takeover of all of Europe's labor movement by Communists.

On Nov. 27 a left-wing daily in Paris, *Liberation*, which is bidding for the circulation of the more sober-sided *Le Monde*, splashed a piece originating in a tax-exempt foundation in Washington supported by Greenpeace, Playboy and the Gannett Foundation, among others. The story was about "secret funding" of anti-Communist labor unions in France by the National Endowment for Democracy. That is the Washington outfit set up two years ago by the Reagan administration to channel money to those political parties and unions struggling to protect free elections and democratic values abroad.

Not much fuss was raised in France, but in Washington some congressmen professed to be shocked at the revelation that the NED was doing the job it had been set up to do. As a New York Times article pointed out, the *Liberation* story "came at a pivotal time for the endowment," just before a Senate House committee was to decide its

1986 appropriation. A year ago a similar story broke just before the House voted, causing panicky representatives to cut all funds for the anti-Communist campaign. (The funds were restored in a House-Senate compromise.) A pattern of leftist "keepers" to halt aid to help free unions protect democracy is emerging.

To undermine the endowment, the aroused Democratic congressmen demanded to know why any money was going into a country like France, which is a functioning democracy. Why didn't the United States give such aid only to democratic institutions in the Third World? Was it trying to destabilize the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand?

The answer to that is plain to anyone aware of organized labor's struggle to resist Communist takeover in Europe. Since the end of World War II, Communist organizers have targeted labor unions as their central source of power. They have concentrated on strategic industries like mines and electricity; in Britain not so long ago, the coal miners profoundly influenced the party that controlled the government, and even now their leader is trying to form a West European pro-Soviet alliance.

In France, Communist-run unions represent 13 million workers, with political cells in every factory; at a time of crisis they could paralyze the country. But 900,000 other workers are represented by the anti-Communist Force Ouvrière; fortunately, they are predominant in aerospace.

The man who sensibly and properly steered about \$1 million into the free labor unions in France is Irving Brown of the AFL-CIO, who at 74 is legendary in Europe as the defender of free unionism. He says, "I can't understand the logic of not helping to protect democracy where it exists."

When the story broke in Paris, free labor did not run for cover. Force Ouvrière said it was proud to be associated with the AFL-CIO, adding that many recipients were union organizers forced out of Poland and Afghanistan. The scandal fizzled.

In Washington, the leftist alliance failed again. After some congressmen pressed the endowment's director to agree to make public all grants, conference appropriated \$18 million, the same as last year. However, the harassment exacted its toll. The portion to be given out by organized labor was reduced, which takes funds from the channel in which they have been most effectively used. Moreover, the anti-anti-Communist network is seeking to make public the verbatim deliberations of the NED, in the hope of intimidating applicants.

The endowment infuriates the left because its money is put to good use. Next November, at appropriations time, look for another eye-popping revelation by the dwindling clutch of activist congressional staffers and advocacy journalists. Objective editors may then ask: Why the "keeper"?

The New York Times

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Liberty: Some Questions

The attack on the USS Liberty in 1967 — mentioned in The Washington Post editorial "Israel: Spying on a Friend" (Nov. 28) — was preceded by seven hours of low-level aircraft reconnaissance and was requested by a torpedo boat commander, who, while 28 miles away on a boat with a maximum speed of 28 knots, supposedly had the Liberty plotted on his radar traveling at 30 knots away from him. Approaching to within 550 yards, two torpedo boat commanders identified the ship as a rusted-out Egyptian cattle scow, the El-Queir.

What the U.S. government ignores are the facts that the torpedo boat radar had a maximum range of 12 to 15 miles, the freshly painted Liberty was traveling at 5 knots (with a top speed of 18 knots) and the El-Queir had half the beam and one-quarter the displacement of the Liberty, was 180 feet shorter and had nothing like the Liberty's array of antennas.

The result of the Israeli shooting, along with the 34 dead and 171 wounded, was 821 rocket and cannon holes and a 40-foot torpedo hole. What the survivors are most angry about is the aborted rescue attempt. The USS Saratoga launched 16 aircraft to their assistance. They would have arrived overhead prior to the torpedo attack. Somebody recalled them. The Department of the Navy, after conducting what it repeatedly insists was a "complete investigation," has been unable to tell us why.

JOSEPH L. MEADORS,  
USS Liberty Veterans Association,  
Woodville, Washington.

## A U.S. Pact With Israel Makes Sense

By Wolf Blitzer

WASHINGTON — This is a good time for America and Israel to start moving more seriously toward a formal defense pact. It would be in the best interests of both.

Washington and Jerusalem must take quick steps to curtail the damage caused by the arrest last month of Jonathan Jay Pollard, an American intelligence analyst accused of selling information to Israel. The two countries have some serious thinking to do about the state of their relationship. While making certain that the Pollard affair does not happen again, they would do well to consider a formal security agreement.

On the surface it may sound ridiculous to press this notion now, at a time when the two countries are at odds. But that is precisely the reason to accelerate a project that has apparently been gaining currency for some time among Israeli and U.S. officials.

Washington was understandably upset by the Pollard case, and U.S.-Israeli cooperation on military and intelligence matters has slowed somewhat since the case came to light. It would, however, be a mistake to prolong this slowdown. The United States suffers when it punishes Israel in this way, since Israel makes a considerable contribution to American national security. It makes no sense for Washington to weaken Israel's intelligence-gathering capabilities.

When analysts at the State Department, the Pentagon or the CIA can back their routine exchange of information with the Israeli Embassy in Washington, government officials in Israel quickly retaliate by sharing less of their information with the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv.

The end result of any go-slow in intelligence cooperation is less knowledge for both countries about terrorist activities, Soviet military capabilities, radical Arab politics and other subjects of mutual interest. Who benefits? The Russians, their radical Arab allies and terrorists.

Ironically, Mr. Pollard's arrest came just as U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation reached a new high. In the past two years Haifa has emerged as a major American naval facility in the eastern Mediterranean. The two countries have engaged in joint military maneuvers, medical evacuation exercises and extensive contingency planning. Israel is allowing the Voice of America to build a powerful radio transmitter on its territory, and Jerusalem has agreed to participate in the initial research and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

America also has important interests in the Arab world. How would the Arab states react to a formal pact? Most Arab leaders understand that Washington and Jerusalem have a de facto alliance, and they recognize that America would not allow Israel to disappear. A signed document would merely confirm this, and America's hands in dealing with the Middle East would not be tied much more than they are at present. There would, however, be less room for confusion and unpleasant surprises.

There might be some disadvantages from Israel's point of view. Could Israel undertake unilateral military actions against the Arabs if it were part of a formal pact? Would it be able to strike against PLO headquarters in Tunisia, knock out an Iraqi nuclear reactor, send forces to rescue hostages in Entebbe or invade Lebanon? Probably not — not without formal consultation.

But in the long run, for most Israelis the added sense of security would probably be worth the price — especially as the skyrocketing cost of weapons continues to cripple the Israeli economy. Some Israelis would surely oppose a pact, and many would complain about the loss of independence. But there is an emerging consensus among both Labor and Likud leaders that Israel's long-term interests would benefit by putting the alliance in writing. Israeli leaders tend to be legalistic negotiators, and most would undoubtedly feel more secure with such formal codification.

In addition, Israelis would be more confident about their ability to meet future security threats, and as a result many would be encouraged to take more risks for peace.

The benefits outweigh the risks. Let America and Israel turn the Pollard mishap to mutual advantage.

The writer is Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post and author of "Between Washington and Jerusalem: A Reporter's Notebook." He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

### A Low-Tech Problem

According to your series of reports on Europe's new approaches to competition, France is relatively well positioned as far as high-tech telecommunications are concerned. But try to find a working cord telephone in the Gare du Nord in Paris.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,  
New York

### It's Certifiably 'Gooses'

I hope William Safire enjoyed as much as I did the letter from Scott Charles (Dec. 7) about the talker's goose. Of course, had the talker consulted his dictionary he would have known that the plural is "geeses."

PETER HALL,  
Sioux, Malaysia

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 47.47.12.65. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cable: Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Managing Director: Asa Madsen Glen, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 23201126. Comptes de l'exercice 1984: 11,111.

U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## Briton Held in Lebanon Appeals to U.K. in Tape

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A British employee of the United Nations who was captured nine months ago reported to his government to use a number of Arabs and Lebanese who are prisoners in Beirut in return for his freedom.

The message from Alec Collett on a videotape that was sent to Lebanese daily newspaper *Al-Nahar*, according to an article in its Friday edition. The newspaper printed a photograph of Mr. Collett.

Mr. Collett, 63, a journalist on assignment for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees, was seized by men in Beirut's southern outskirts March 25. A group calling itself the Muslim Socialist Revolutionary Organization claimed responsibility for abducting him.

Within hours of the publication of Mr. Collett's statement in *Al-Nahar*, Terry Waite, the special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, said he wished to meet with the captives.

The Anglican representative reached Beirut to West Beirut to meet his effort to secure the release of four American hostages held by Muslim fundamentalists.

**U.K. Envoy Makes Appeal**

The British ambassador to Lebanon, John Gray, appealed Sunday to Mr. Collett's captors to contact him, Reuters reported.

"I would like to ask the kidnappers to contact the British embassy," Mr. Gray said in a videotape.

Mr. Gray said that the videotape was authentic and that he was at the disposal of the kidnappers if they wished to speak to him.

The message was the first since another videotape showed his family in May.



Alec Collett making his appeal in the videotape.

## U.S. Presents New Charges On Soviet Arms Compliance

(Continued from Page 1)

violation of a provision of the 1979 treaty.

In a reconsideration of this issue, the new presidential report publicly affirms intelligence reports disclosed by The New York Times that the Soviet Union has probably removed SS-16 equipment from its test range at Plesetsk and says that new equipment "associated with a different ICBM" has been sent to the test range.

The report also provides the first public administration discussion on the production rate of the Backfire bomber. In a side agreement to the 1979 treaty, the Soviet Union pledged that the production rate of the Backfire bomber would not exceed 30 planes a year.

Last year's classified report to Congress concluded that evidence suggested that the production rate was still slightly more than 30 a year.

But the unclassified digest to this year's report says there is ambiguous evidence that Soviet Backfire

production was "slightly more than 30 per year until 1984" and has been "slightly below 30 per year" since.

The unclassified report makes public two concerns pertaining to compliance with the ABM treaty that have previously been covered in classified reports to Congress. One involves the Soviet SA-12 surface-to-air missile, which is designed to attack planes. The ABM treaty prohibits upgrading such missiles so they could be used to destroy missiles. The report says there is "insufficient" evidence to assess Soviet compliance with this provision.

The unclassified report also notes that the ABM treaty prohibits systems for rapidly reloading ABM missile launchers. The report says that Soviet actions on this score "constitute an ambiguous situation."

But the unclassified report does not mention steps that the Soviet Union has taken to comply with the treaty.

## U.S. Protest Rejected by Soviet Over Libyan Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

are considered by military sources to be of relatively limited value against high-performance aircraft such as the F-14.

Anthony H. Cordesman, a Middle East arms specialist, said of the Soviet delivery of the SAM-5s: "It's a low-cost way of bugging the ball out of Israel, Egypt and the United States. SA-5 is a museum piece, a symbolic gesture. It moves very slowly and is jamable."

Colonel Qadhafi visited Moscow on Oct. 10-12, where he sought but failed to obtain a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, assistance in building a nuclear reactor and a more favorable treatment for repayment of his \$4 billion to \$5 billion debt to the Russians.

According to U.S. diplomatic sources and other Middle East specialists, the visit did not go well. A U.S. official said that discussions between Colonel Qadhafi and his Soviet hosts were "inconclusive" and that the Russians gave the Libyan leader "a dressing-down" for his support of terrorist activities.

Sources said that the first SAM-5s could become operational within five months and would be manned by Soviet crews. Reports differed on the number of missiles that would be deployed, ranging from 36 to 54.

The Soviet Union has sold Libya about \$15 billion in arms, such as 2,800 tanks and 450 combat aircraft, including MIG-23 and MIG-25 fighters. But much of the Soviet weaponry remains unused and in storage, making Libya in effect a Soviet arms depot in the Middle East and northern Africa.

Western diplomats said the boldness and tenor of the demonstrations in a country where mass political protests have been virtually unheard of indicated a fundamental shift in the political balance.

"Clearly the situation here has altered," a diplomat said.

Several diplomats and many Haitians said they believed the government had been shaken by the

## Protests Against Haitian Regime Grow

By Joseph B. Treaster

New York Times Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Thousands of people have taken to the streets in half a dozen towns and cities around the country in the last few weeks, challenging as never before the family dictatorship that has ruled Haiti for nearly 30 years.

In the first protest march, which occurred last month, students carried placards calling for an end to the presidency of Jean-Claude Duvalier; the march met with army violence and touched off protests elsewhere. Three teenagers were shot to death by soldiers, and a fourth was beaten to death.

A Protestant minister died later in police custody, the most prominent opposition leader was jailed and the most outspoken and probably most popular radio station was shut down. Another popular radio station has stopped broadcasting news.

About a week ago, policemen swinging riot sticks charged into a crowd of youths who were chanting praise for the banned radio station, which is operated by the Roman Catholic Church, and beat and arrested a dozen of them.

Western diplomats said the boldness and tenor of the demonstrations in a country where mass political protests have been virtually unheard of indicated a fundamental shift in the political balance.

"Clearly the situation here has altered," a diplomat said.

Several diplomats and many Haitians said they believed the government had been shaken by the



Jean-Claude Duvalier

protests. A Haitian official acknowledged that some members of the government were worried.

"No one knows where it is headed," he said. "We are waiting to see."

The United States has reportedly told Haiti that because of the latest violence and repression Washington may cut back the \$56 million in aid requested for Haiti in 1986.

The U.S. Congress stipulated three years ago that one condition for U.S. aid to Haiti would be certification by the State Department that the human rights situation in the country was improving.

In the past, the U.S. Embassy has explained giving such certification to Haiti despite some beatings, arrests and electoral manipulation by saying there had been at least some overall gradual improvement.

Under pressure from the United States and other nations that to-

gether provide aid constituting about a third of Haiti's annual budget of nearly \$500 million, the Duvalier government has permitted an increase in political activity and debate.

But the latest violence and repression, a U.S. official in Haiti said in an interview, "certainly call into serious question any ability to certify progress on human rights."

Cory Mayer, a spokesman for the Haitian government, said Haiti had been notified that the United States was "having difficulty certifying."

He said that, in response, the Haitian foreign minister, Jean Robert Estime, had flown to Washington last week. The U.S. ambassador to Haiti, Clayton E. McManaway Jr., has been in Washington since early this month, in part for discussions of the human rights issue. The State Department is expected to make a decision by mid-January.

Some diplomats said they believed that a reduction in U.S. aid would intensify Haiti's severe economic problems and further threaten the stability of the government.

For those reasons, the diplomats said they doubted that aid would be reduced. The United States considers Haiti strategically important because it is only about 580 miles (930 kilometers) from Florida and just across the Windward Passage from Cuba.

Diplomats said no clear alternative to the Duvalier government had emerged.

Gregoire Eugene, a lawyer who

is one of the government's main opponents, said in an interview that if chaos developed he believed the army might step in and govern until elections could be held.

Some of the students in the first of the recent demonstrations carried signs saying "Up With the Army."

Diplomats said they had noted some signs of discontent within the army. But they said the patriarch of the Duvalier government, Francois Duvalier, who died in 1971, had weakened the army, restructuring it so that major units reported directly to him rather than to the commander.

The army's power was also offset by creation of the Tontons Macoutes, the semi-secret police force that survives under the name of the Volunteers for National Security.

**Bomb Threat Mars Landing**

An anonymous bomb threat marred the spectacle Saturday of the first supersonic Concorde plane to land in Haiti. Agence France-Presse reported from Port-au-Prince.

The plane, chartered from Air France by Mr. Duvalier's father-in-law, Ernest Bennet, had been scheduled to glide in over the bay at sunset.

Instead it arrived an hour late from New York and its passengers got off at the end of the runway, a mile from the terminal building at Francois Duvalier International Airport, while the plane was searched because of the telephoned bomb threat made from Miami. No bomb was found.

## U.S. Congress Limp Home After Frustrating Session

(Continued from Page 1)

"I'm not giving out goodies; we're giving out cuts."

When Mr. Reagan came into office, he advanced an economic program with three major goals: cut taxes, increase military spending and balance the budget. In the first two years, most lawmakers agreed the conclusion that these goals could not be reconciled, given the political necessity of retaining a "safety net," and that hewing the first two goals would only lead to ever-expanding deficits.

But taking decisive steps to link the deficit proved to be exceedingly difficult. After months of wrangling, the lawmakers passed a compromise budget Aug. 1, two

months behind schedule. It was supposed to save \$55 billion against previously projected costs. But on Friday Congress

passed the bill that contained a chunk of those savings.

His "political gridlock," as Senator Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, described it, was

sed partly by the divisions within Congress itself. The Republican-controlled Senate wanted to cut

social programs, including Social Security benefits; the Democratic House ruled out Social Security

and focused primarily on the

budget.

Representative Leon E. Panetta, California Democrat, gave the

common explanation for congressional paralysis: "The clearest

g is the vacuum of leadership

the crisis issue that needs to be

recessed. In that vacuum, legisla-

chaos developed. There was no

move to drive toward our goal.

rybody has been basically hid-

in the trenches. No one was

ing to get tough."

Congress did react to the crisis

adopting a bill earlier this

th that would require annual

revisions in the deficit until it

was zero in 1991.

ven sponsors of the measure

that it had flaws and might

be unconstitutional.

many lawmakers the deficit

preoccupied Congress and

located the legislative pro-

cess in the words of Representative

Jim Wright of Texas, the leader

the majority Democrats in the

se. Only six of the 13 appropri-

1 bills were enacted, and the

of the government had to be

used by a catch-all spending

that passed Thursday, almost

three months after the start of the

fiscal year.

Congress also failed to meet sev-

eral deadlines for raising the na-

tional debt ceiling, and the Treas-

ury was forced into unorthodox

techniques of borrowing money be-

fore the ceiling was finally raised in

tandem with the measure to elimi-

nate the deficit by 1991.

Another landmark of the legisla-

tive session was a complex tax

package that reduces the top in-

dividual tax rate while repealing

many deductions. The bill, Mr.

Reagan's top legislative priority of

the year, finally passed the House

last week, after barely surviving a

revolt by the House Republican

leadership.

Agriculture re-emerged as a ma-

ior issue this fall, and after long

deliberation the lawmakers adopted

a \$52-billion measure that would

essentially continue the current

subsidy program for the next

five years. The bill was far more

expensive than Mr. Reagan origi-

nally requested, but he reluctantly

agreed to sign it.

Mr. Reagan did veto a measure

setting strict import quotas on tex-

tiles and shoes, calling it a protec-

tionist bill that would incur retali-

ation from foreign trading partners.

In the foreign policy area, the

administration suffered frequent

rebuffs. The president had request-

ed a force of 100 MX missiles, but

Congress limited deployment to 50.

The president wanted military aid

for the Nicaraguan rebels, but had

to accept only nonmilitary aid. The

president asked permission to sell

advanced arms to Jordan but was

turned down. In addition, Mr. Re-

agan was forced to alter his policy

toward South Africa and impose

limited economic sanctions as the

only way to head off a more drastic

congressional measure.

But as they headed home for a

monthlong recess, the lawmakers

could not comfort themselves with

thoughts of a fresh start in January.

The advent of the mandated deficit-

cutting portends a year of increas-

ingly hard choices.

"Difficult as it was, this session

is going to look very easy compared

to next year," said Senator John

Heinz, a Pennsylvania Republican

who is chairman of the National

Republican Senatorial Committee.

"Anytime you still produce a bud-

get deficit of \$200 billion, Congress

has not been making the decisions

it takes to do the job."

## Mrs. Mandela Is Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

driven to a police station in Soweto

where their names were taken and

they were released. A spokesman at

police headquarters in Pretoria said

later they would be charged under

emergency regulations promulgated

last July, which provide for a

penalty of up to 10 years imprison-

ment, or an \$8,000 fine, or both.

The episode means that an at-

tempt by the South African au-

thorities to end a politically embar-

assing defiance campaign by Mrs.

Mandela, and thereby improve the

country's international image, has

gone badly wrong.

South Africa is under strong

pressure from Western countries

and creditor Western banks to pro-

vide evidence of their readiness for

racial reform.

Mrs. Mandela had been defying

a stringent banishment order, in

force since 1977, confining her to

the remote village of Brandfort, 250

miles south of Johannesburg, after

her house there was destroyed in a

gasoline-bomb attack four months

ago.

On Saturday, the government

gave Mrs. Mandela the freedom to

move freely through the country

except in Johannesburg and

Soweto and lifted her ban on at-

tending social gatherings.

She has openly defied her exile in

recent weeks. In October, she went

to Pretoria for the execution of

Benjamin Moloise, an activist in

the banned African National Con-

gress convicted of killing a police

officer. This month, she addressed

mourers at the funeral in Pretoria

of 12 people killed in a clash with

police.

The authorities seemed reluctant

to act against her in these circum-

stances, and particularly in the face

of increasing local and international

pressures for them to release Mr.

Mandela and begin negotiations

with his outlawed but popular Afri-

cain National Congress.

More than 1,000 people have

died in protests linked to apartheid

since September 1984.

In the latest unrest early Sunday,

two people were killed in wide-

spread racial violence in black

townships. A black man died from

shotgun wounds when police







EUROBONDS

Investment Bankers Foresee a Rush  
New Issues in Early '86

By CARL GEWIRTZ  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Investment bankers predict that there will be a record volume of new issues launched in the Eurobond market in the first days of the new year. When investors return from their traditional year-end distractions, they expect there will be a rush to buy bonds. In turn, this is expected to push up yields on existing issues and to narrow, if not eliminate, the yield differential between the Eurodollar bond market and the Eurobond market.

Investment bankers are convinced that interest rates will be tending lower than higher and that this will attract investors to making investments before rates rise further. They expect a heavy volume of new issues to come on top of a 4-year activity. According to Salomon Brothers, narrowly defined Eurobonds totaled \$133.3 billion this year, up 67 percent from 1984. Taking the total Eurobond market at \$164.6 billion, an increase of 52 percent.

S. dollar issues, amounting to \$32.6 billion, accounted for 70 percent of the total market, down 77 percent from 1984. The Deutsche mark, with equivalent of \$11.2 billion, was a distant second, accounting for 8 percent of the total volume. Eurodollar floating notes, which in 1984 barely exceeded fixed-coupon dollar issues, were firmly established as the largest single sector of the market — accounting for \$47.67 billion, up 63 percent from last year and far outdistancing the \$41.45 billion of straight dollar issues.

The current conviction that interest rates are headed down was reflected last week when the World Bank sold \$300 million of 30-year Treasury bonds — the longest maturity Eurobond market ever seen. The noncallable bonds, initially set at \$200 million, increased in response to the strong demand, were offered at a coupon of 9 1/4 percent and ended the week down 1 1/4 percent, well inside the 2 1/2-percent commission.

ESS THE full commission, the World Bank paid 35 basis points more for its money than 30-year Treasury bonds were yielding in New York. The 30-year Treasury, bankers say, is a favorite of speculators betting on a drop in interest rates. The high liquidity in that market assures easy trading and term rates are regarded as having the farthest to fall when rates drop.

Even the relatively small size of the World Bank issue, it is said, appears to be a less speculative vehicle. Bankers say the issue was especially heavy in West Germany, Japan and the U.S.

Robert Rotberg, the World Bank treasurer, noting that the bank had recently issued 30-year zero-coupon bonds denominated in Swiss francs and Deutsche marks, commented that the issue adds to the evidence that "neither Europeans nor Americans are looking for a long period of low interest rates. They are looking for a long period of high interest rates, and they are going to drop into long-term instruments to maximize their potential gains."

Rotberg said he believed that rates may decline further, that "when long-term rates reach an eight-year low we will see a lot of activity on our books at that rate. If rates go lower, we will see a lot of activity on our books at that rate. If rates go lower, we will see a lot of activity on our books at that rate."

Many other borrowers might try to tap the 30-year market in the near future. Bankers note that the one condition investors have placed on the paper is noncallable, and there are not that many high-grade issuers willing to make that commitment. The likely U.S. candidates are public utilities.

In addition to the potential capital gains, buyers of the World Bank bonds are also picking up nearly half a percentage point in buying 30-year bonds rather than the 10-year bonds sold last week.

Two other fixed-coupon dollar issues were launched, both 10 years and noncallable. The European Coal and Steel Community sold \$100 million of 9 1/4-percent bonds at a price of 102, cutting the yield to 9 1/4 percent. Statoil, Norway's government-owned oil company, sold \$100 million of 9 1/4-percent bonds at a price of 102, cutting the yield to 9 1/4 percent.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Elf, Total  
Will Drop  
Saudi Pact

Firms Prefer  
Netback Pricing

By James Risen  
Los Angeles Times Service

BAHRAIN — France's two major oil companies will not renew a three-year, fixed-price production contract for about 58,000 barrels per day of Saudi Arabian crude, oil industry sources said Sunday.

They said the companies, Societe Nationale Elf-Aquitaine and Cie. Francaise des Petroles, known as Total, consider the contract, which expires Dec. 31, to have been replaced by a six-month agreement for 50,000 barrels per day.

The new contract, which began Nov. 1, uses netback pricing, based on the price of finished products. The companies did not want to renew on a fixed-price basis and Saudi Arabia did not want to commit itself to netback pricing for three years, the sources said.

"The oil world has gone to short-term contracts," an oil executive in Saudi Arabia said. "Three-year contracts at a fixed price are a thing of the past."

He said he thought that the French companies would be able to continue to draw market-priced oil after the six-month contract expires.

"I think it'll be rolled over as long as it's in the interest of both parties," he said, adding that the Saudis had declared their interest in keeping oil flowing.

The decision has been made here to be competitive whatever it takes. The pricing may shift to a different basis, but it will be market-related," he said.

Under the new contract, Elf and Total each take 25,000 barrels a day. The old contract allocated 39,000 barrels a day to Elf and 19,000 barrels a day to Total. The sources said, however, that they thought the companies had not taken oil under that agreement since March, mainly because of difficulties that refineries in Europe had in making a profit in processing officially priced oil.

Elf and Total also have an equally shared contract for 78,000 barrels per day with Iraq.

One source said the contract with Iraq, which expires at the end of the year, was being continued until both sides decided whether to renew.

Iraq has been basing prices for much of its oil on the spot market in an effort to increase sales now that it has opened a 500,000-barrel-per-day pipeline across Saudi Arabia. That pipeline supplements a 1-million-barrel line through Turkey.

Oil began flowing through the Saudi line in September and has nearly reached capacity.

The Iraqi agreement ran out June 30 and was renewed for six months after Iraq reluctantly approved the French companies' demand for spot pricing.

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Hyundai Poms, Korea's first entry in North American market, being loaded for export.

Hyundai Takes Low Road to U.S.

South Koreans Move to Fill Gap in Subcompact Market

By James Risen  
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — The little Hyundai Pony, the first South Korean car to enter the North American market, is nothing fancy. A bit like a Chevrolet Chevette or a Toyota Tercel. Its passenger compartment is cramped, and it offers nothing new technologically. It comes from a small country that has a small auto industry, and few can correctly pronounce its brand name (Hun-day).

Hardly the makings for a big hit in today's car market, already overcrowded with subcompact models, right?

Wrong. It is cheap and seemingly reliable, and at the bargain-basement end of the car market, that is all that really matters.

In Canada, in fact, Hyundai already is a certified success. In less than two years on the market and with only two models in its lineup, the Pony and the slightly larger Stellar, Hyundai has become Canada's No. 1 imported car, stealing the title earlier this year from Japan's Honda Motor Co.

With its sales in Canada still growing, no one there seems to know how far Hyundai will go. After selling a little more than 25,000 cars in Canada in 1984, Hyundai's 1985 sales through November surpassed 74,000, and should easily break 80,000 for the full year. Already, Hyundai accounts for 21.2 percent of all the imported cars

sold in Canada and commands an impressive 4.6 percent of the total Canadian car market.

Meanwhile, it has announced plans to open a Canadian assembly plant by 1988, signaling its intent to be in North America for the long haul.

"Nobody in their right mind would have expected Hyundai to become the No. 1 import in Canada in two years," says Max Jamieson, executive vice president and chief operating officer of Hyundai Motor America, the company's new U.S. sales arm based in Garden Grove, California.

But after blooming the established auto companies in Canada, Hyundai Motor Co. will not surprise anyone when it moves south early next year. In what is likely to be the first trickle of a flood of inexpensive small cars into the United States from at least three South Korean automakers, Hyundai will introduce an updated, front-wheel-drive version of the rear-drive Pony, called the Excel, on Feb. 15. It will follow with the Stellar in 1987, and later it may expand its U.S. lineup with a light pickup truck, a minivan, a two-seat sporty car, and possibly an executive-style sedan.

And if Hyundai's performance in the U.S. market comes anywhere near its Canadian success, the South Koreans will spark an intensified battle in the overcrowded subcompact market, making it

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Airbus Proposes  
Talks With U.S.  
On Bid Practices

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, Britain and West Germany have jointly proposed informal talks with the Reagan administration over U.S. allegations that unfair practices are used to sell Airbus planes, U.S. and West European government officials have disclosed.

The proposal is contained in letters expected to be delivered Monday to Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, and apparently is aimed at heading off possible U.S. retaliation against Airbus industries in the European aircraft consortium.

The Airbus case is based on allegations by Boeing Co., a major Airbus competitor, that the West European consortium has for well over a decade been competing unfairly through government subsidies and so-called political inducements to sell the Airbus.

Boeing has contended that the Airbus governments, particularly France, regularly sweeten their bids to potential customers by promising such advantages as new landing rights for national carriers, substantial aid packages to developing countries and unusually attractive financing for Airbus purchases.

"We deny allegations about so-called inducements to aircraft sales by Airbus, but we also explain why we are ready to discuss all the issues, including subsidies," an Airbus spokesman said. "We are ready to discuss all the issues, including subsidies."

Edith Cresson, France's minister for industry and foreign trade, said of the letters to Washington.

Mrs. Cresson, along with Geoffrey Pattie, Britain's industry minister and Martin Bangemann, West Germany's economics minister, sent the separate but virtually identical letters to Mr. Yeutter.

Administration officials in Washington and Boeing executives in Seattle reacted favorably to the West European proposal. No agenda or schedule has been set, but both sides agreed that talks could begin in early January. West European officials suggested that they be held at the sub-cabinet level.

"We would welcome an opportunity to talk with the Europeans because all the allegations about Airbus and increasing pressures around here to do something about Airbus are getting out of control," an administration trade official said Friday in a telephone interview from Washington.

"None of the cases of inducements have yet been proven, but the continuous repetition of what Airbus is and supposedly does to get sales orders can no longer be ignored," said the official, who declined to be identified.

The officials emphasized that Washington still is considering retaliation against Airbus. Similar action also is being considered, they said, against West Germany's government-owned TAA, Neil Smith, said Friday in Melbourne that he had asked the Australian government to approve the \$420-million purchase of the nine A320 aircraft.

The chairman of government-owned TAA, Neil Smith, said Friday in Melbourne that he had asked the Australian government to approve the \$420-million purchase of the nine A320 aircraft.

Washington has already vowed to penalize imports of the next generation of Japanese semiconductors if the government finds that Japan is selling existing chips in the United States at below market value.

The Reagan administration considers a test case to be the bidding for an All Nippon Airways Co. contract for 15 wide-body jets to replace its Lockheed L-1011 fleet. Boeing and Airbus have both submitted proposals.

All Nippon said in April 1984 that it had decided to consider the Airbus A-300-600 after having signed an option to buy 15 Boeing 767-200s. The price of both manufacturers' planes has been estimated at around \$70 million each, making the transaction worth as much as \$1 billion.

"The Airbus proposals reflect their government subsidies, which are among their practices we regularly hear about and consider unfair competition," said Thomas Riedinger, a Boeing marketing director.

"We know that the U.S. authorities also help Boeing on sales contracts around the world," Mrs. Cresson's adviser said. "It is a complex world."

Mr. Riedinger countered by saying that "in every country, Airbus starts with the government and works down to the airline, whereas we and others start with the airline and work up."

Much of the West German industry's rebound came because of the overall economic recovery in the United States, which edged out the Soviet Union this year as West Germany's largest export market.

But the Germans face the continued threat of import curbs demanded by the U.S. National Machine Tool Builders' Association. Its president, James A. Gray, has argued that imports of West German machine tools by the U.S. strategic aerospace and defense industries endanger national security by creating foreign dependence.

"That threat remains on the table," said Hans-Ulrich Kokoska, an industry association spokesman in Frankfurt.

Elsewhere, debt-strapped Third (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

2d Westland Bid Called Appealing

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A banking adviser to Westland PLC said Sunday that a rescue offer for the British maker of helicopters from a group of European companies appeared more attractive financially than an earlier bid from a rival group.

The rival group, composed of United Technologies Corp. of the United States and Fiat SpA of Italy, has offered £50 million for a 29.9-percent stake. Both offers include plans for conversion of bank debt into equity and sales of shares to existing shareholders.

The competing bids have created a political furor. Michael Heseltine, the defense secretary, has pushed for an all-European rescue, while Leon Brittan, trade and industry secretary, backed Westland's board on its earlier preference for the UTC-Fiat plan.

In assessing the bids, Westland is focusing on the amount of subcontracting work promised by the two sides. Mr. Baughan said that Westland would ask the European group to offer guarantees rather than just commitments on extra work promised under its proposal.

Meanwhile, some British newspapers suggested Sunday that Libya's minority shareholding in Fiat would create political obstacles for the UTC-Fiat offer. But Mr. Baughan said Libya's shareholding had not prevented Fiat's aerospace division from supplying European aircraft makers in the past.

As part of a complex refinancing, the group offered Friday to pay £37.1 million (£53 million) for 29.9 percent of Westland, which has come "seriously close to receivership" recently, according to its chairman, Sir John Cuckney.

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Good Times Return for West Germany's Machine-Tool Makers

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BIELEFELD, West Germany — West Germany's powerful machine-tool industry, long the world leader, has been having its head-aches in recent years.

The recession and debt crisis battered lucrative markets, and where people still placed orders, Japanese competitors snatched them up. In the United States, where the West Germans were extremely competitive thanks to a hamstringing domestic industry and an undervalued Deutsche mark, the threat of import restrictions loomed large.

Gildemeister AG, one of the industry leaders, was a case in point. Development costs to catch up with the electronic revolution in machine tools swallowed up immense sums, and a production glut amid shrinking markets caused losses to mount. The company's banks were forced to write off millions of Deutsche marks in bad loans.

Today the industry and some companies as Gildemeister feel that, although problems remain, the worst may be over. This year, industry orders jumped more than 40 percent, and production capacity was more than 90 percent exhausted, demanding overtime and extra shifts. Gildemeister expects to break even this year, snapping a 10-year losing streak.

"This year's profit, and part of next year's, will go to replenishing reserves," said Horst Gohren, Gildemeister's chief executive, in a mood that reflected the turn in the industry's fortunes. "But after that we'll be passing some of the profit on."

What has happened is that first, an economic recovery, led by the United States, has boosted capital investment and with it the demand for machine tools, which are used essentially to make other machines. Second, a multibillion-dollar industry-wide investment push to modernize plants and introduce new models has begun to take hold.

Now, buoyed by the fresh prosperity, industry leaders are pushing to alter the shape of the business. Investing heavily to develop new "flexible" manufacturing systems, with the electronics to run them, they hope to assure future growth. By focusing on sales of modernized plants and introducing new models has begun to take hold.

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ATCO



The Honourable Peter Loughheed, P.C., Q.C.

Mr. R.D. Southern, on behalf of the Board of Directors, ATCO Ltd., is pleased to announce the appointment of the Honourable Peter Loughheed, P.C., Q.C. as a Director of the Corporation.

Mr. Loughheed, a native Canadian, graduated in law from the University of Alberta and obtained his M.B.A. degree from the Harvard School of Business. He was appointed a Privy Councillor to Her Majesty the Queen in April 1982 and served the people of Alberta with distinction as Premier of the Province from 1971 to 1985.

ATCO Ltd. is a Canadian-owned, Alberta-based holding company with world-wide subsidiaries involved in manufacturing, natural resources, real estate and utilities.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes			Money Rates		
Index	12/18	% Chg	Rate	12/18	% Chg
Dow Jones	2,854.12	+0.12	Discount rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
S&P 500	1,474.74	+0.10	Federal funds rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
Nasdaq	718.97	+0.10	Prime rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
NYSE	285.30	+0.10	Japan		
Amex	210.88	+0.10	Discount	5	5
NYSE	123.27	+0.10	Call money	7 1/4	7 1/4
West Germany			Interbank	5 1/2	5 1/2
Dax	1,384.90	+0.30	Lombard	5 1/2	5 1/2
Frankfurt	110.80	+0.34	Overnight	5.10	4.30
London			1-month interbank	4.30	4.30
Brussels			Bank base rate	11 1/4	11 1/4
Paris	173.16	+0.89	Call money	11 1/4	11 1/4
Italy			Schmitt interbank	11 1/4	11 1/4
Rome	1,201.10	+0.73	Dollar		
London			Libor 1m	127.40	+0.39
NYSE	101.80	+0.31	Gold		
London			London a.m. fix	325.55	+2.45

Source: Reuters, London

Currency Rates

Rates					Dec. 20			
	\$	¢	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	Sfr.	Yen
m	2,628	4,038	12,647	36,79	3,961	18.13	5,516	133.16
	2,628	23.23	20.44	4,664	4,969	18.13	5,545	139.22
	2,628	2,432	1,585	3,168	3,414	18.13	5,516	139.22
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	1,072.25		4,226	22.29		484.78	30.36	91.40
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	2,628	2,432	1,585	3,168	3,414	18.13	5,516	139.22
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OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

[illegible]**Figures as of close of trading Friday**[illegible]

## Figures as of close of trading Friday.

[illegible]



## NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

Continued from Page 10

Selling in High Low Close Change

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## Hyundai Moves Into U.S. Auto Bargain Basement

(Continued from Page 7)

even more difficult for the few remaining American-built small cars to survive.

But the South Koreans also could threaten the big Japanese automakers, who have been challenged for price leadership in the U.S. subcompact market since they entered it themselves nearly 30 years ago.

At least a few Japanese industry officials still predict that they will not fall prey to the South Koreans in the same way that the domestics have given in to them in the small car market.

"Hyundai will be competitive, and very possibly could cause greater price competition, but we are not going to abandon that entry-level market," says Cliff Schmillen, senior vice president for U.S. sales at Honda. "And I don't think it's going to affect our sales at all."

But analysts believe that may be wishful thinking.

"Some of the Japanese like to say they are not concerned, but they are only kidding themselves," notes Donald Deschenza, an auto industry analyst with Nomura Securities, a Japanese-owned brokerage.

More and more Japanese industry officials are starting to agree, and now concede that they are getting worried.

"We think it will become very, very competitive at the low end of the market with the Koreans coming in," says Jerry Glagatz, a spokesman for Toyota Motor Co.'s U.S. sales operation. "It's going to be a real shoot-out."

In fact, since the Japanese are so dominant in the subcompact market, they have the most to lose to the South Koreans, analysts say.

"The Japanese basically own the low end of the market already, so the Koreans will steal sales mostly from them," predicts Vera Lacey, an auto industry economist at Chase Econometrics, an economic forecasting concern in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

With an expected base sticker of about \$5,500, the Hyundai Excel will be one of the least expensive small cars on the U.S. market, price-competitive with the cheapest

## Toyota Submits Application For Joint-Venture in Taiwan

United Press International

TAIPEI — Japan's Toyota Motor Co. has submitted a formal application to Taiwan's government to establish a joint venture here that would produce 60,000 cars and small trucks annually.

According to the application, submitted Friday to the Investment Commission, Toyota and Taiwan's Kuo Jui Motor Co. would produce 40,000 cars and 20,000 trucks each year. The plan, if approved, is expected to begin production in 1988.

Genaro Tsui, Toyota's vice president, declined to reveal how much the company would invest. Industry observers said, however, that Toyota planned to invest \$130 million in the venture, in which it would hold a 49-percent share, and Kuo Jui, a manufacturer of heavy-duty trucks, would supply 51 percent.

In September 1984 Toyota withdrew a joint-venture proposal to invest \$2.16 billion in a factory that would have produced 300,000 vehicles annually because of high duties on imported parts. Industry observers said Toyota reconsidered investing after Taiwan's government revised regulations requiring manufacturers to use a minimum percentage of Taiwan-made parts.

Japanese-built offerings such as the Nissan Sentra, Toyota Tercel, and Chevrolet Sprint.

Hyundai already has targeted customers of the Japanese automakers and used-car buyers who cannot afford other new cars, as its primary market, and has established an ambitious goal of selling 100,000 passenger cars by the end of its first year in the United States.

"I don't think we can become the No. 1 importer in the United States in a couple of years like we did in Canada," Mr. Jamieson says. "But it would be silly to say that's not a long-range goal for us."

The South Koreans are coming at a time when the Japanese may be more vulnerable than ever in the U.S. market. Because their passenger-car shipments have been restricted by import quotas since 1981, the Japanese automakers have been concentrating on selling larger, more expensive cars in the United States to make up in price what they have lost in sales volume.

That strategy has meant repeated sticker price increases, price-gouging by dealers on cars in short supply, the addition of expensive equipment even on the smallest Japanese cars available in the United States, and generally less emphasis on supplying basic transportation to lower- and middle-income Americans.

Like the domestic automakers before them, who effectively ceded the subcompact market to the imports in the early 1980s, the Japanese are moving away from their former base in the subcompact field in order to win a bigger share of the more lucrative luxury, performance and full-size segments of the car market, where profits are bigger.

That opens the way for automakers from developing countries such as South Korea that are not yet restricted by quotas and which can produce small cars while paying wages that are only a fraction of what autoworkers earn in the United States or Japan.

Yugoslavia became the first to take advantage of the vacuum. Earlier this year, its state-run auto industry introduced the Yugo to the U.S. market. With a base price of \$3,990, the tiny hatchback now is the lowest-priced car by far in the United States.

And while analysts believe that its quality does not measure up to that of the South Koreans or other

imports, car buyers have still joined waiting lists to buy them. Yugo sales officials expect to sell 40,000 in their first full year in the United States and predict that sales will top 100,000 within three years.

But it is the fledgling South Korean auto industry, controlled by a few huge conglomerates, which is moving most aggressively to exploit the opportunity in the United States.

Ironically, the South Koreans are rapidly expanding their production capacity with the help of the U.S. and Japanese automakers themselves, all of whom want to ensure that they have access to a supply of Korean-built cars as the competition in the U.S. car market intensifies in the late 1980s.

One sign that Hyundai has a chance of sweeping the United States has come from U.S. car dealers, who have been tripping over each other in their efforts to get Hyundai franchises. So far, the South Korean automaker has received 4,000 applications for dealerships, enabling it to pick and choose from among the most successful and established car dealers to form the nucleus of its distribution system.

That demand has enabled Hyundai to insist that each dealer build a separate showroom and service facility exclusively for Hyundai, ensuring that its cars do not get lost inside Toyota or Chevrolet dealerships.

With so many South Korean cars being sold through domestic dealerships, the U.S. auto companies are not likely to be hurt financially by the Korean entry into the market. But U.S. autoworkers will be if intense competition from the Koreans in the subcompact market forces Detroit to consider dropping the last of its unprofitable, U.S.-built small cars.

To help its acceptance in the United States, Hyundai is Americanizing the pronunciation of its name. Although Hyundai is pronounced Hun-da in Korea, the company's U.S. marketing researchers have decided to tell Americans that the company is called "Hyundai," as in Sunday, Mr. Jamieson says.

## American Exchange Options

Figures as of close of trading Friday.

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

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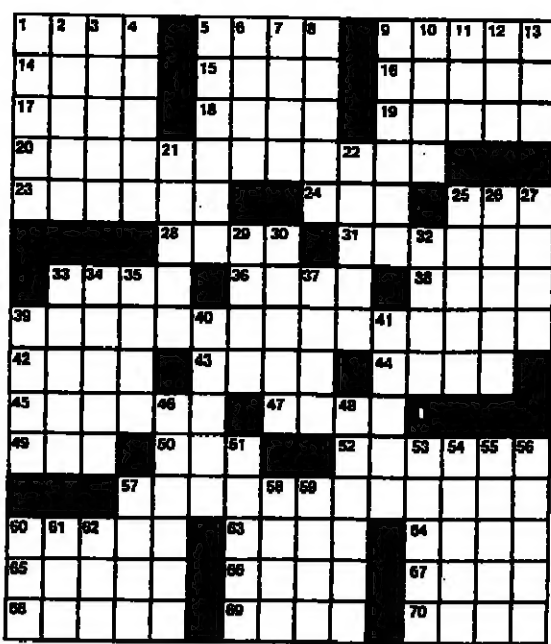
Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts

Option &amp; price Calls Puts





- ACROSS**
- Female horse
  - Moby Dick's pursuer
  - Reminders, in short
  - Eastern V.I.P.
  - Kind of block
  - Actress Rich
  - Goed's escort
  - Quenly nickname
  - Ocean greyhound
  - Berle or Youngman
  - Diastrophic marks
  - One of Curly's pals
  - Pat
  - Arrow poison
  - Lane
  - Singer Johnny
  - Eternally
  - Despite
  - Everything
  - In re
  - Network of nerves
  - Lot
  - girl
  - Peak
  - Rainbow
  - Perform
  - Harsh
  - Not tied down
- DOWN**
- Comedian
  - Brenner
  - Scorch
  - Aroma
  - Lithe
  - Piece of pastry
  - A Dumas
  - "The"
  - gin fizz
  - Customs word
  - Center, in poetry
  - Famed violin
  - Tax base in Britain
  - Remove errors
  - Blame
  - Render assistance
  - Guinness or Templeton
  - Flourish
  - Environment
  - Leit's redheaded sire
  - Kingsley's "— in White"
  - Washington bill
  - Indian weight
  - Former Mogul
  - Yemeni seaport
  - Lifeboat-raising device
  - Sports palace
  - "Wozzeck" composer
  - Yearn
  - Ziti, e.g.
  - Fix over
  - Tough puzzle
  - Garret
  - Pairs
  - Kind of mother or child
  - Philippine city
  - Smudgeon
  - San Diego court star
  - Solidify
  - Two-handed card game
  - Orals, e.g.
  - Take as one's own
  - Legislative sound
  - Nocturnal
  - Plumed one
  - Rasp
  - Waxed closure
  - Edible root
  - Margery of Hollywood fame
  - Past
  - Vigor

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### DENNIS THE MENACE



"JINGLE BELLS AND CHRISTMAS SMELLS... MY FAVORITE TIME OF THE YEAR!"

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOHBB

TOPIL

GIPNAY

FYLLAT

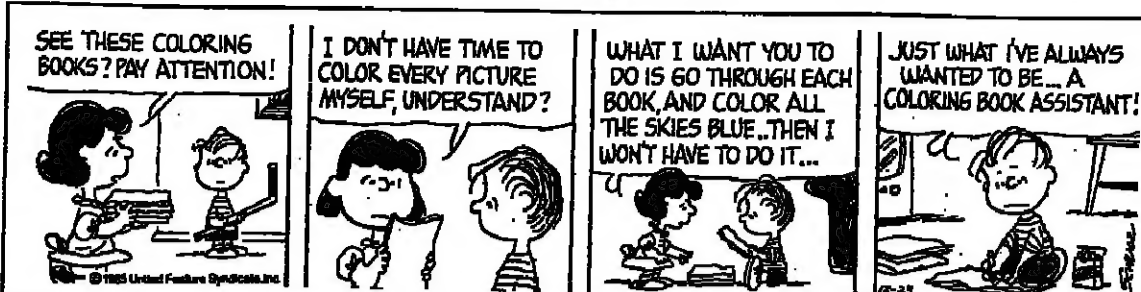
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

### WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	6	4	Beijing	8	4
Amsterdam	10	8	Bombay	28	24
Athens	15	12	Hong Kong	22	18
Berlin	10	8	Manila	28	24
Bombay	28	24	New Delhi	28	24
Buenos Aires	12	8	Seoul	28	24
Calcutta	28	24	Singapore	28	24
Cairo	18	14	Taipei	28	24
Canton	28	24	Tokyo	28	24
Cebu	28	24			
Colon	28	24			
Hankow	28	24			
Hong Kong	22	18			
Kobe	28	24			
London	10	8			
Los Angeles	18	14			
Madras	28	24			
Manila	28	24			
Medan	28	24			
Memphis	12	8			
Mexico City	18	14			
Montreal	10	8			
Mumbai	28	24			
Nairobi	28	24			
Paris	10	8			
Perth	18	14			
Port of Spain	28	24			
Rangoon	28	24			
San Francisco	12	8			
Singapore	28	24			
Sourabaya	28	24			
Taipei	28	24			
Tokyo	28	24			
Yokohama	28	24			

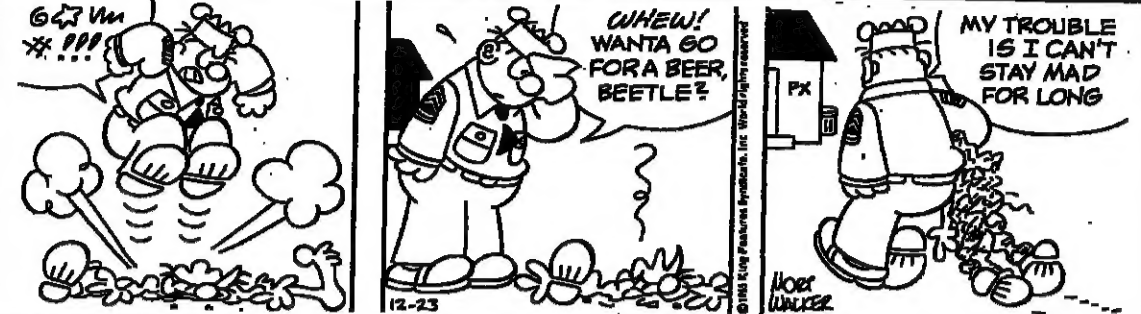
### PEANUTS



### BLONDIE



### BETTY BAILEY



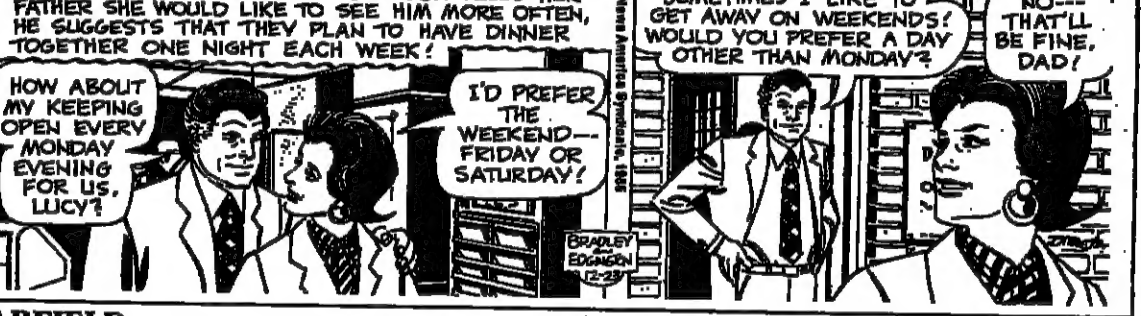
### ANDY CAPP



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### SPORTS BRIEFS

**Yugoslavia's Petrovic Wins Slalom**

KRANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia (AP) — Rok Petrovic of Yugoslavia won his second World Cup slalom race of the season Saturday, mastering an icy, hard-packed track that eliminated the co-favorites and many other skiers.

Petrovic, 19, who in his second World Cup season had won the slalom event Dec. 1 in Sestriere, Italy, clocked the best time in both runs at Kranjska Gora for an aggregate of 1 minute and 44.83 seconds.

Jonas Nilsson of Sweden, 22 and the reigning world slalom champion, was second with an overall time of 1:45.63. Thomas Stangassinger of Austria clocked 1:46.92 overall for third place. Of 84 competitors, 30 qualified for the second heat, and only 18 finished the race. Those who dropped out included Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, the World Cup title holder, and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden, the former Olympic and World Cup champion.

### Czechs Beat Soviets, Win Hockey Tourney

MOSCOW (AP) — Czechoslovakia, the reigning world champion, defeated the Soviet Union, 3-1, on Saturday to take first place in the Izvestia Cup hockey tournament.

The Czechoslovaks finished with two victories and two ties for six points, while the Soviet team was second with six points off three victories and the loss to Czechoslovakia.

Sweden finished third, while Canada placed fourth and Finland was fifth of the five teams. Earlier Saturday, Canada beat Finland, 5-4. The Swedes ended their competition on Friday with a 3-1 victory over Finland.

### Judge Reverses Dartmouth Coach's Ouster

CONCORD, New Hampshire (AP) — In a decision that was hailed by a coaching association as a step toward protecting coaches' jobs, a judge has ruled that Joe Yukica, who was dismissed last month as football coach of Dartmouth, should be reinstated until his contract expires in June 1987.

Grafton County Superior Court Judge Walter Murphy ruled in Haverhill that Dartmouth's athletic director, Ted Leland, was not justified when he relieved Yukica from his coaching job on Nov. 29. Yukica, whose record was 33-41-3 overall and 2-7-1 this year, had sued Leland to prevent Dartmouth from hiring another coach.

Charles McClendon, executive director of the American Football Coaches Association, called the ruling "a landmark decision" that "takes a lot of fear out of the game" for losing coaches. But Dartmouth's lawyer, Thomas Rath, said the university again could go to court to try to dismiss Yukica if the athletic council approves the dismissal at its meeting early next month.

### For the Record

Slobodan Kasar of Yugoslavia scored a 15-round split decision over Eddie Mustafa Muhammad on Saturday in Pesaro, Italy, to win the International Boxing Federation light heavyweight title that was vacated by the IBF heavyweight champion, Michael Spinks.

Nikifor, the richest and fastest horse in the history of harness racing, was retired to stud Friday at Almahurst Farm near Lexington, Kentucky.

Igor Zhelezovskiy, the Soviet speed skater, set a world record in the 500-meter event Saturday, clocking 36.49 seconds in national competition at a high-altitude rink near Alma Ata, the Tass news agency reported.

### BOOKS

#### THAT BOWLING ALLEY ON THE TIBER: Tales of a Director

By Michelangelo Antonioni. Translated from the Italian by William Arrowsmith. 208 pages. \$18.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

"TOWARD the Frontier," one of the 33 sketches in this collection, reads like a kind of composite summary of every Antonioni movie you've ever seen. Four people, thrown together by circumstance, are traveling through a bleak landscape toward some unnamed border: the director, a pretty German woman whom everyone calls Grethe, though Grethe is not her name; a U.S. Army captain; and another young girl. They do not know one another very well, but they have in common a vague sense of alienation, a need to improvise their evenings together.

They stop at a guest house and receive a cordial enough welcome. The mood, however, seems rather sinister, though it is unclear whether something is really wrong or whether the travelers are simply a bit tired. Occasionally someone enters the room, and the atmosphere appears to shift. The travelers leave and drive into a dark wood, where they see two figures, a man and a woman—possibly people glimpsed earlier at the guest house. A shot is heard, and the woman vanishes—maybe she is dead, maybe she is not. The travelers continue on the road, their headlights turned off.

Like its companion piece in "That Bowling Alley on the Tiber," this sketch represents what Antonioni calls a "nucleus"—an idea for a film. While each sketch light on the director's decidedly depressive sensibility, they vary widely in weight, seriousness and just plain interest. Some feel like no more than entries in a moody adolescent's journal—news items or observations, jotted down for the sake of their bizarreness or irony. One reads, in its entirety: "The antartics glaciers are moving in our direction at a rate of three millimeters per year. Calculate when they'll reach us. Anticipate, in a film, what will happen." Another merely notes that a group of people on a crocodile hunting expedition was eaten by its prey.

More interesting are the "nuclei" that help illuminate the process by which Antonioni

begins formulating a film. In most cases, seems, he starts with an image or an observation, then works backward to determine a probable situation. The sight of a robust man leaving a bowling court in Rome, for instance, triggers speculation about his personality and past, leading eventually to a scenario in which the man casually shoots a young girl.

Because few of the sketches are dated, it is difficult to tell whether Antonioni drew upon any of them for movies or whether some of them only echo themes and motifs from earlier pictures. Many of the pieces depict weird relationships, reminiscent of those portrayed in such films as "La Notte" and "Red Desert."

"The Silence" suggests a story about a husband and wife who have nothing more to say to each other. "Two Telegrams" is a portrait of a disaffected woman who has been rejected by the husband she despises. "The Desert of Money" and "The Wheel" are tales of men who shuttle aimlessly between two women; and "A Pack of Lies" is a study of the deceptive sexual transactions that transpire among a group of five people. As in Antonioni's movies, the people in these stories tend to be jaded members of the urban bourgeoisie, trapped in rote existences that are devoid of values and of meaning.

Human inability to distinguish between appearance and reality, between the projections of the mind and factual events in the world—a theme examined at length in the movie "Blow-Up"—is also an issue that surfaces repeatedly. Not only do many of the sketches pivot around a mysterious or violent event—a gunshot, an unexplained brawl, a confession of patricide—their narrative method also emphasizes the subjectivity of experience. A barren landscape mirrors a character's desolate state of mind; a dangerous encounter appears to synchronize with an individual's sudden craving for adventure.

As the translator, William Arrowsmith, points out in a pretentious, nearly unreadable introduction, "the energy of the nucleus may be dormant, abeyant, or latent, but it is there—a miniature cinematic potentiality awaiting that intervention by director and camera that will thrust it toward full visual and kinetic actualization." In other words, the sketches in "That Bowling Alley" are just that—sketches, bereft of the visual imagery that would endow them with cinematic power. As such, they tend to underline some of the less satisfying aspects of Antonioni's art: his penchant for willfully dwelling upon—and then universalizing—examples of alienation; his predilection for contriving situations that artificially illustrate a given intellectual premise.

Whereas such movies as "The Passenger" and "L'Avventura" derive much of their power from their coolly lyrical documentation of life's ambiguities—by showing a series of enigmatic scenes that may or may not be connected, they force the audience to make its own analogies—these sketches browbeat the reader with moralizing comments and wordy explanations of what various symbols and actions mean. Reading "That Bowling Alley" on the Tiber" recalls a statement once made by the director about scripts: "They are dead words on the page, trying to explain things which should not be explained in words."

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal East opened one club. North had a choice of responses to the one-club opening: one spade, two spades, two clubs, three hearts and four hearts were all possible. All four were likely to lead to four hearts, and one spade did so.

With the actual distribution, it was not difficult to make the contract. But this was duplicate, and overtricks were significant. When the club jack was led, East won with the king and had a problem at the second trick.

A club return would allow South to score the queen, and a trump play would damage the defense, if West happened to

hold the ten. There was a lot to recommend a diamond lead, in the hope that West had the

**BRIDGE**

North: ♠ A Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ A J 3, ♦ A J 3, ♣ A J 3

East: ♠ 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♦ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♣ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

South: ♠ 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ A J 3, ♦ A J 3, ♣ A J 3

West: ♠ 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♦ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♣ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East: 1♣, South: 1♠, West: 1♥, North: 1♠.

East led the heart jack, which was covered by the queen. The declarer drew trumps and was convinced that East had led a singleton spade in the hope of an eventual ruff. He finessed the spade ten confidently and was deflated when East produced the spade jack and cashed the club ace.

The defense took three tricks and collected all the match points.

### Ailing Cheeks A Large Pain For Celtics

PHILADELPHIA — In leading the Philadelphia 76ers in victory against their arch-rivals, the Boston Celtics, Maurice Cheeks again has shown he is one of the greatest guards in the National Basketball Association.

Although his shoulder hurt, Cheeks scored a season-high 26 points and added 14 assists in playing the entire game Saturday night.

### NBA FOCUS

as Philadelphia defeated the Celtics, 108-102. The loss was only the sixth for the Celtics in 27 games.

"He played hard; he always does," said the Boston coach, K.C. Jones. "He's one of the top guards in the league and he has been for years."

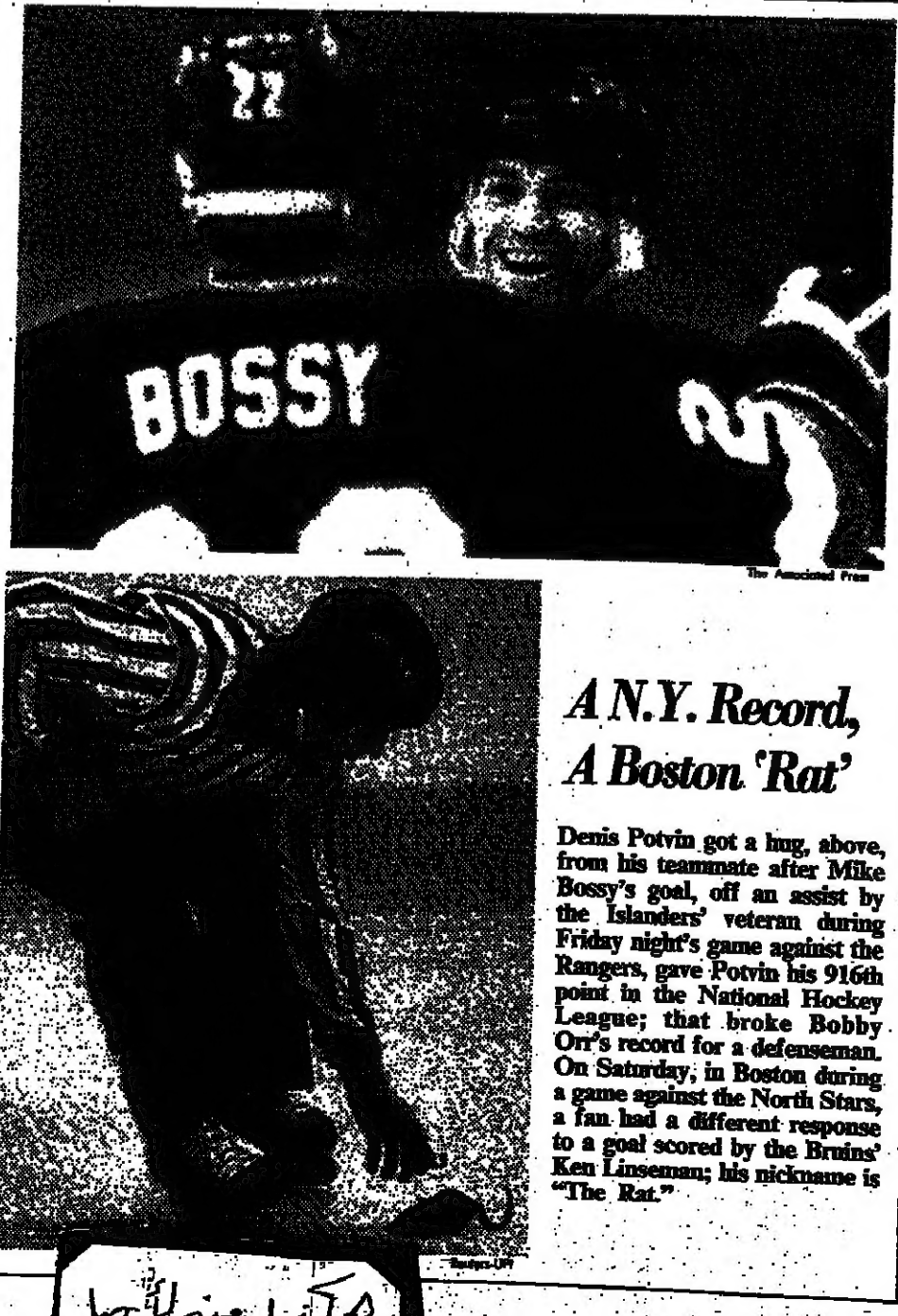
Cheeks, a seven-year NBA veteran, explained his role in the locker room, while trying to ease the pain in his shoulder with an ice pack.

"I tried to get things generated and keep them generated," he said. "Last time, we had a bad fourth quarter and it cost us the game" against the Celtics.

This time, the Sixers' defense in the fourth quarter was a factor. Trailing by 84-83 at the start of the period, they scored eight straight points while the Celtics missed their first nine shots.

The Philadelphia coach, Man Chukas, did not limit his praise to Cheeks. He called the victory a "giddy effort by a lot of people."

Cheeks said he remembered playing an entire game only once before—as a rookie. Quokas said he learned about the shoulder he kept him from resting Cheeks, adding, "When he sits for a few minutes, the shoulder gets cold."



A.N.Y. Record, A Boston 'Rat'

Dennis Potvin got a hug, above, from his teammate after Mike Bossy's goal, off an assist by the Islanders' veteran during Friday night's game against the Rangers, gave Potvin his 916th point in the National Hockey League; that broke Bobby Orr's record for a defenseman.

On Saturday, in Boston during a game against the North Stars, a fan had a different response to a goal scored by the Bruins' Ken Linseman; his nickname is "The Rat."







## Roll Over and Play Human, Phydeau

[illegible]